

# DAILY REPORT

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UNO ON JAPAN-U.S.-CANADA-EC TRADE MEETING

OW080453 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 8 KYODO -- Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry, said Friday the trade ministers of Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC) will meet in London July 16-17 for informal talks on expansion of world trade and ways to remove trade friction among the major trading partners.

Uno told reporters after a regular Cabinet meeting that the agenda of the trilateral trade ministerial meeting, the fifth to be held since 1977, is not fixed yet but the trade ministers would confirm agreements reached at the Williamsburg summit of seven Western industrial countries in May. He is expected to leave for London next Wednesday and return home July 8.

Besides Uno, U.S. presidential Trade Representative William Brock, Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EC's commissioner for external affairs, and Gerald Regan, Canada's minister for international trade, will attend the meeting, Uno said. The last meeting was held in Tokyo last February.

Signs of economic recovery are becoming clearer in Western Europe and the U.S. but these countries are expected to press Japan to reduce its trade imbalances against them by increasing imports, Uno's aides said.

They said Uno will explain frankly Japanese thinking on the matter and will strive to reach agreement on the ways to prevent mounting trade protectionism and a new framework for expanding North-South trade. Uno will have individual talks with Brock and Haferkamp to discuss bilateral trade issues centering on American and European complaints about Japan's growing trade surpluses with them, they said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITED ON TAIWAN VISAS

OW080331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo July 8 KYODO -- Japan will soon tell China that Taiwanese offices in this country are not doing consular functions, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Friday. This will be Japan's reply to Chinese requests to ban Taiwan's dummy office, the Association of East Asia Relations, from issuing visas in Japan to tourists to Taiwan.

The association, which has offices in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka, is a private organization, the official said. Japan does not believe these offices have done consular business, although they have been issuing visas since 1980, he said.

The official, who declined to be named, said Taiwanese visa issuing practices do not affect Japan's basic stand denying Taiwan as an independent state. Japan has promoted nongovernment-level interchanges with Taiwan on the basis of the 1972 Japan-China joint communique in which Japan accepted China's territorial claim on Taiwan, he said.

The Japanese Embassy in Beijing will convey these explanations to China before long, he said.

TAX TALKS REOPENED IN BEIJING 7 JULY

OW071155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0929 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 7 KYODO -- Japanese and Chinese negotiators began weeklong talks here Thursday aimed at producing an agreement to prevent double taxation. The talks, fifth in a series that started in 1981, will last until July 13.



Both countries hope to conclude the taxation talks this time and to sign an agreement at a meeting of cabinet ministers due this autumn in the Chinese capital, Japanese sources said.

Japanese delegates include Takashi Onda, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and Tsunaaki Oyama, deputy chief of the Finance Ministry's Tax Bureau. The Chinese team includes Lin Rongsheng, vice director of the Finance Ministry's Taxation Bureau.

The fifth round of talks will focus on tax rates applied to interest and dividend payments and tax exemptions for researchers, students and corporation representatives offices, the sources said. If agreement is reached, it will be China's first bilateral pact for prevention of double taxation and the 34th for Japan.

#### ABE URGES MORE AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW080645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0512 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Friday called on Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita for a drastic increase in official development aid (ODA) to developing countries in the fiscal 1984 budget, officials said. Abe also asked Takeshita to give special consideration to the budget allocation for Japan's contributions to the United Nations and other international organizations, they said.

The Abe-Takeshita meeting came only days before the government is to set the "callings" on budgetary requests for each government agency. In an austerity drive, the Finance Ministry planned a minus 10 percent growth for overall general account expenditures, excluding the defense budget.

Abe told Takeshita that Japan should increase economic assistance to developing countries in view of high expectations of its international role among foreign countries, the officials said.

The foreign minister also explained the situation in which Japan's international pledge to double the amount of ODA in five years (1981-1985) has become almost unachievable. Should Japan fail to keep the commitment, it would invite criticism from the international community, Abe reportedly told Takeshita.

#### DIETMAN PROPOSES REPORTER EXCHANGE WITH DPRK

OW072056 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Japan and North Korea have agreed to conduct future negotiations to discuss positively the question of exchanging reporters and establishing trade liaison offices in each other's countries.

This agreement was reached during the stay in Pyongyang by a delegation of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship Association. The delegation, headed by Chuji Kuno, chairman of the league, returned home last night after arriving in Pyongyang on 28 June at the invitation of North Korea.

Today Kuno and other members of the delegation called on Prime Minister Nakasone and Chief Cabinet Secretary Gotoda to report on the results of their visit of Pyongyang. In this report, Kuno said that his delegation met with Hyon Chun-kuk, chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association, and other North Korean officials and the two sides agreed to conduct negotiations in the future to discuss in concrete terms the questions of permitting airline services to each country, establishing trade liaison offices in each

country to promote trade, and exchanging a number of reporters, with a view to pushing ahead with private-level exchanges. Kuno also said that North Korea intends to agree to open negotiations to revise the private-level fishery agreement which permits fishing operations by Japanese fishing boats in North Korea's 200-mile sea zone.

Kuno said: [begin video recording] With the brief that peace and stability on the Korean peninsula are directly linked to peace and stability in Japan, we made those concrete proposals as part of our efforts to create an environment conducive to achieving the independent reunification of Korea. The proposal for exchanging reporters, that is, stationing them in each other's countries for a long period of time, is a new proposal, which was added to the previous ones. If realized, I think it will be an epoch-making event of international significance because Japan then will become the first Western nation to station its correspondents in Pyongyang.

Before our departure for Pyongyang, we consulted with the Japanese Government to work out the details of our proposals on these pending issues to a certain extent. This means that those proposals reflect the views of the Japanese Government. In this sense, it was not according to my own judgment that I made those proposals. It is logical therefore that if an agreement is reached, the Japanese Government will have to approve it.

We would like to hold talks again, in Tokyo or Pyongyang, in late July or soon thereafter so that we can arrive at a conclusion. [end video recording]

In this connection, the Foreign Ministry says that what was discussed was an extension of private-level exchanges and would not result in a change in Japan's policy toward North Korea. Nevertheless, if an exchange of reporters is realized as the first case involving the West, it is bound to lead to great advances in exchanges between Japan and North Korea. Thus it is expected to have a tremendous impact on the situation on the Korean peninsula. Attention is focused on how the ROK will react to his move, which comes at a time when the ROK has been trying to strengthen its relations with Japan since the Japan-ROK summit talks this January.

#### MITI URGES DRASTIC CUT IN EXCESS STEEL OUTPUT

OW071153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 7 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is urging electric furnace steelmakers to reduce their capacity by 3.8 million tons by fiscal 1988. That much excess capacity must be eliminated if producers are to bring their operations back to profitability, MITI officials said.

A MITI-prepared basic industrial realignment plan for the industry was referred to an Industrial Restructure Council subcommittee Thursday. The government advisory panel has been given till July 19 to come up with a report on the plan.

Although the industry as a whole has reacted calmly to the plan, the call for voluntary reductions appears certain to meet strong resistance from some producers, notably single-furnace companies, when it comes down to specific steps. The plan is threatening to force some of them out of the business.

The industry's combined annual capacity is now rated at 26.71 million tons. A continuing technological advance and construction of new mills to replace aging ones are expected to raise the capacity to around 28 million tons over the next five years. If the mills are to run at a profitable level, or at no less than 85 percent of capacity, the projected figure would be some 3.8 million tons in excess of a minimally-needed level, the officials said.

MITI TO SCRAP 'SOLAR THERMAL' FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC

OW071151 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 7 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is pushing ahead with the development of a new power source called a photovoltaic power system using solar cells with the aim of completing a 1,000-kilowatt experimental plant in fiscal 1985, a ministry official said Thursday.

The official said the plant, first of its kind in Japan, is being constructed at Saijo, Ehime Prefecture, in southwestern Japan, at a total cost of more than yen 6 billion (\$25 million).

A photovoltaic power system generates electricity directly from the sunlight by using semiconductors as solar cells. Solar cells are already in use for electronic calculators, wristwatches, unmanned lighthouses and artificial satellites, to cite a few examples.

If the experiment is successful, the official said, the MITI plans to build a much bigger solar cell research plant -- possibly a 10,000 kilowatt facility -- a few years later to pave the way for commercial use of the revolutionary technology.

Another solar power system called a solar thermal power generation system will be discontinued at the end of fiscal 1983, ending next March, as MITI finds it unreasonably expensive in relation to the electricity generated by solar heat collectors, he said.

MITI had pushed the development of the solar thermal power system as the pillar of its national "sunshine" project since the early 1970's.

A 1,000-kilowatt test facility has been operated at Nio, Kagawa Prefecture, in Southwest Japan to establish the practicality of the system. But researchers have found that Japan's changeable weather has greatly lessened its cost effectiveness as a reliable power source, the official said. As a result, he said, MITI has decided to suspend research on the solar thermal power system for the time being and shift its weight to the solar power system using photovoltaics.

COMPANY DEVELOPS NEW FAST, ECONOMICAL 'VLSI'

OW071201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Osaka July 7 KYODO -- Sharp Corp., a major electric appliance maker, has developed a 16-kilobit very large scale integrated circuit (VLSI) claimed to be capable of operating at the fastest speed and with the least power consumption in the world, it was announced Thursday.

Known as a 16 K CMOS static RAM, the new chip has a processing speed of 35 nanoseconds (one nanosecond is equal to one-billionth of a second) and consumes only half as much electric power as needed by similar chips now on sale, the firm said. CMOS stands for complementary metal oxide semi-conductor, and RAM for random access memory.

Its speed is equal to that of the 16 K static RAM chip developed by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone public corporation (NTT) on an experimental basis late last year, and about twice the speed of other similar chips currently on the market, Sharp said. Mass production of the new VLSI will start in October this year, it said.

The 16 K CMOS static RAM chip is made by integrating about 110,000 transistors into a 24.5 x 6.35 millimeter chip. The chip is divided into eight independent blocks. When one of the blocks functions, electric current is kept from flowing into other blocks. This has made it possible to increase operational speed and reduce power consumption the firm said.

It is thus expected to continue to sharply increasing the speed of image processing devices and portable microcomputers, and lengthening the life of batteries.

CMOS RAM chips are divided into static and dynamic types. Dynamic-type chips, marked by large capacity, are used primarily in the memory system of large-sized computers, while static-type chips, characterized by their greater capability for storing information safely, are used mainly in microcomputers, image processing devices and industrial robots.

Sharp said that it plans to develop a large 64-kilobit VLSI by the end of this year for use in large-sized computers.

#### SIZE OF 1984 DEFENSE BUDGET DEBATED WITHIN CABINET

##### Nakasone Instructions to Defense Agency

OW041055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday instructed Defense Agency officials "to be ingenious and inventive" in submitting their budget request for fiscal 1984 starting next April, government officials said. Nakasone's instruction was taken by political observers to signify that he wants "utmost efforts" made to hold down defense expenditures, which have been given special consideration in otherwise austere state budgets so far. Nakasone gave the instruction to Haruo Natsume, deputy director-general of the agency, and other top defense officials in a meeting held at Nakasone's official residence Monday afternoon.

In the current fiscal 1983 budget, defense spending was allowed to increase by 6.4 percent, compared with a nominal 1.4 percent increase in overall general account expenditures. Monday's meeting came at a time when the Finance Ministry is preparing to set "ceilings," a guideline for budget requests from each government agency. The Finance Ministry is said to be considering a minus 7 percent rate at this year's ceiling. The rate for last year was minus 5 percent.

Detailed discussions at the meeting were not disclosed. But the defense officials were understood to have stressed the need for special consideration in compiling the defense budget for next year, by referring to the importance of Japan-U.S. relations. Washington has been urging Tokyo to boost its defense capability to cope jointly with Soviet threat.

According to an estimate of Defense Agency officials, defense expenditures for fiscal 1984 would require an additional yen 240 billion (\$1 billion) above the fiscal 1983 amount -- yen 2,754 billion (\$11.5 billion) -- or an increase of 8.8 percent. The officials attributed the estimated big increase largely to budgeting for weapons purchases in the 1983-1988 defense buildup program, which are being made on a deferred payment basis, as well as a sharp increase in personnel costs.

##### Finance Ministry Wants Spending Cut

OW060127 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 6 July 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry asked the Defense Agency Tuesday night to cut its spending growth for next fiscal year to 3.7 percent, or yen 102 billion (\$425 million), ministry sources said. The Finance Ministry plans a 10 percent reduction in other general account budget items for next year to cope with the current financial difficulty.



But the Defense Agency is demanding growth of about 8.8 percent or yen 240 billion and the decision on the defense budget ceiling would be left to political bargaining between Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Defense Agency Chief Kazuo Tanikawa next Monday. The government is expected to finalize the ceilings of government offices' budgets next Tuesday.

The finance ministry approved a 7.35 percent increase in defense budget last summer when the ceilings were decided for current fiscal 1983. But this year, the ministry wants to cut the defense spending to less than the current 1983 defense budget, which represented a 6.5 percent growth over fiscal 1982. The Defense Agency, however, is complaining that this would mean it could not meet even ordinary expense increases.

The agency is sticking to the 8.8 percent demand, citing the need for paying for weapons and equipment bought in the past, an increasing personnel cost and other reasons. It wants to secure at least a 7 percent-level at the worst.

Should the defense ceiling be pegged to a 6 percent-level, the agency might have to drastically cut the payment for past purchases. The payment for this category alone requires a 5 percent growth. The 6 percent growth would also force the agency to virtually give up the implementation of its buildup purchase plan for 1983-1987 within the period.

The agency will thus step up its pressure on the Finance Ministry for more defense spending and try to rally support from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to respond to an increasing U.S. demand for Japan's more defense buildup.

#### Agency To Seek Larger Budget

OW061105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- The Defense Agency will seek an 8.9 percent increase in its budget for fiscal 1984 despite the Finance Ministry's move to hold down government spending, agency officials said Wednesday.

The Finance Ministry Tuesday night said a 3.7 percent increase was all it could manage under the government's current austerity program. However, under mounting pressure from the United States for continued Japanese efforts to build up its Self-Defense Forces, senior agency officials met Wednesday to seek at least yen 245 billion (about \$1.02 billion) more in the next fiscal year starting April 1 than the budget it was allotted for the current fiscal year. The defense budget in the current fiscal year is yen 2,754 billion (about \$11.4 billion).

Agency officials said the additional 245 billion for next fiscal year was the amount they must get to carry out the present five-year defense buildup program.

Defense Agency Director General Kazuo Tanikawa is scheduled to meet with officials of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Thursday to gain their support. Tanikawa is also scheduled to meet with Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita next Monday in an effort to win more funds than the 3.7 percent budget increase presented by the Finance Ministry.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government is faced with a budget squeeze because of the prolonged sluggish domestic economy.

PYONGYANG RADIO ON KIM CHONG-IL'S PRC VISIT

SK080049 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] On the morning of 7 July, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met the visiting delegation of the Supreme Assembly People's [SPA] of our country led by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, at Zhongnanhai in Beijing. On this occasion, the delegation leader conveyed the warm regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Hu Yaobang. Having expressed deep thanks for this, General Secretary Hu Yaobang asked the delegation leader to convey his best regards to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said that Comrade Kim Chong-il, leader of the WPK [choson nodongtang chidoja], paid an invited, unofficial [pigongsik] visit to China in June this year. He then said that principle CPC leaders had very warm and friendly conversations with Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China had further developed friendship between China and Korea and between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the CPC and the Chinese Government has always supported the ardent desire of the Korean people to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification and that Korea's reunification will be a great event in achieving the unity of the Korean people and in maintaining peace and security in Asia and the world. He then said that Korea's reunification can be achieved only on the condition that all foreign forces withdraw from South Korea.

The talks were held in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Comrade Hu Yaobang arranged a dinner party for the delegation. Participating in this function were Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee; Wang Hanbin, secretary general, and Fu Hao, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country; and Chon Myong-su, our country's ambassador to China.

PRC'S LI XIANNIAN RECEIVES SPA DELEGATION

SK080521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, on July 6 met the Supreme People's Assembly delegation of our country headed by chairman of its Standing Committee Yang Hyong-sop at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Li Xiannian.

President Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey cordial regards of Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying and Zhao Ziyang and his own to Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Pointing to the need to further strengthen and develop the friendship between China and Korea, he stressed that this friendship was provided by the great leader of the Korean People Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai. Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said China fully supports this proposal. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.



VRPR ON SOUTH KOREAN RED CROSS STATEMENT

SK070521 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean  
to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the statement issued by Yu Chang-sun, president of the ROK [Taehan] Red Cross, to North Korea.

On 6 July, Chairman of the ROK Red Cross Yu Chang-sun issued a statement on the question of separated families. In this statement, he conducted false propaganda, distorting facts to the extent of making North Korea responsible for the failure to solve the question of separated families; he tried to shift to North Korea responsibility for rupturing dialogue. This distorts facts and resembles the thief who cries, "Stop thief!"

The question of separated families has been created totally because the U.S. aggressors provoked the 25 June aggressive war after dividing the national territory and the people. Separated families have failed to be reunited because of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who have hindered the country's reunification. Because of the maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors and their stooges to fabricate two Koreas, the meeting of the North and South Korean Red Cross societies has been ruptured. Accordingly, to help separated families enjoy reunion both nominally and in fact and to achieve reunification at the earliest possible date, we should, above all, completely eliminate basic obstacles to this cause.

Since their occupation of this land, the U.S. aggressors have pursued a heinous policy for national division, thus imposing the unprecedented disasters of national division on our people by dividing the national territory and separating kinfolk. They are hindering the country's reunification to turn this land into a lasting colony and a military base by creating two Koreas.

While begging for the permanent deployment of the U.S. forces -- basic obstacles to reunification -- in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan group, posing as a group of the U.S. imperialists' colonial stooges, have bestially suppressed and murdered the South Korean people, who have demanded democracy and reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has committed an outrageous, fascist act of arresting and imprisoning Hong Sam-kyu, a Korean resident in the United States, who visited his homeland last year to see his relatives, on charges of espionage -- on the sole ground that he had once visited North Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan group is a group of fascists and traitors who have suppressed their fellow countrymen, regarding their meeting of kinfolk as a crime.

Reference to humanitarianism and love for compatriots by the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of U.S. watchdogs, atrocious splittists, and fascist tyrants -- is an act of degrading and fooling the people. No matter how eagerly the Chon Tu-hwan group may try to use the question of separated families for an impure political aim by boisterously babbling about love for compatriots, no one among the people will be deceived by this attempt. Without making a single reference to the withdrawal of the U.S. forces -- the basic obstacle to reunification -- from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan group, while frantically kicking up anticommunist rackets, is making a fuss about something called campaigns to help separated families locate their parents and brothers. This is an intolerable act aimed at deceiving and fooling the people. Chon Tu-hwan's underlying motive of having his stooges issue a statement and of launching a propaganda offensive on a frantic and deceitful campaign to help separated families locate their parents and brothers is crystal clear: This is part of its anti-North and antireunification rackets designed to fan the sentiment of North-South confrontation and to justify maneuvers for division by conducting this campaign by taking advantage of the people's daily increasing ardent desire for reunification.

"Anti-North" is a treacherous concept. The Chon Tu-hwan group's chanting of slogans for winning victory over communists and for annihilating them is an intolerable challenge to our people who ardently desire to force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve independently and peacefully the fatherland's reunification through the joint efforts of the North and South. This is also a treacherous crime.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's kicking up of rackets about helping separated families to be reunited is designed to quench the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which are ablaze throughout the country, by diverting the people's attention. This is a wily maneuver to win the people's favor by pretending to do something to alleviate the sufferings of the people. No matter what conspiratorial maneuvers the Chon Tu-hwan group may carry out, it will be unable to shroud its maneuvers for division and anticommunism.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group has a bit of a desire to alleviate the sufferings of separated kinfolk both nominally and in fact, it, instead of frantically running amok to mislead public opinion and to deceive the people by conducting a false propaganda offensive of saying that black is white, should force the U.S. aggressors -- basic obstacles to the fatherland's reunification and the source of all misfortunes and sufferings experienced by separated kinfolk and by the South Korean people -- to withdraw from South Korea and stop maneuvers to provoke a new war and anticommunist, anti-North rackets. Ignoring this basic question and clamoring about the reunion of separated families is an act of deceiving and fooling the people.

Our people will more vigorously struggle to force the U.S. forces in South Korea -- the ringleaders who have produced separated families and basic obstacles to reunification -- to withdraw and to force Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power.

#### VRPR ASSAILS SOUTH KOREAN CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK080018 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan conducted a partial Cabinet reshuffle on 6 July, replacing the deputy premier and economic planning minister and home minister.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan ousted Kim Chun-song and No Tae-u and placed others in their positions. This is aimed at pacifying the voices of the masses denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crimes of plunging the economy into bankruptcy and of being bent on irregularities and corruption and is aimed at eliminating forces of the opposition faction.

The South Korean economy has reached a state from which there is no recovery and the masses have fallen into the greatest plight. This is totally attributable to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and to the treacherous and nation-selling policy of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. As in the past, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been involved in all irregularities and corruption which have been recently exposed.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan played the farce of shakeup to evade his responsibility of such crimes and to get rid of forces of the faction opposing him.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot conceal his crimes with such a fraudulent Cabinet reshuffle, but will only bring greater miseries to our masses. It is expected that, as a result of the Cabinet shakeup, power strife within the ruling circles will grow more fierce.

VRPR COMMENTS ON CHON'S 6 JUL CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK080248 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In this hour we will discuss the Chon Tu-hwan group's 6 July Cabinet shakeup.

Amid the situation in which the crises facing the Chon Tu-hwan regime have further deepened with each passing day, on 6 July, the ring staged a farce of replacing Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song and Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u with So Sok-chun and Chu Yong-pok.

Giving a briefing on the background of the Cabinet shakeup, Hwang Son-pil, spokesman for Chongwadae, spat out rigmarole that the Cabinet shakeup is aimed at pushing ahead with the task of creating an advanced homeland in a more effective manner and that the two former Cabinet members tendered their resignations for personal reasons. However, those who know something of the current political situation will never be deceived by such a trick.

This Cabinet shakeup, the 12th of its kind since the Chon Tu-hwan group was inaugurated, in a word, clearly confirms that the internal situation of the group is very unstable and complicated. This is, among other things, shown by the fact that Chon Tu-hwan fired Deputy Premier Kim Chon-song, who was in one of the most important posts in the cabinet.

As you well know, the South Korean economy is confronted with unprecedentedly serious crises because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's antipopular economic policy of depending upon foreign forces. Even large corporations, to say nothing of small and medium-size business firms, are in financial difficulties, suffering from the vicious inflation, approaching unmanageable bankruptcy.

Besides, a deficit in the balance of international payments amounting to billions of dollars in further pressing the South Korean economy, which is burdened with \$38 billion of foreign debts. For this reason, the OECD warned that South Korea is a country facing failure in discharging liabilities. Moreover, as a result of the aggravating people's economic plight, suicides are taking place one after another among South Korean residents.

The complaints of the people, who are faced by threats to their existence due to the Chon Tu-hwan group's antipopular economic policy, are skyrocketing. Fraud, irregularities, and corruption, which have reached a culmination within the Chon Tu-hwan ruling circles, are arousing great criticism from society.

As shown by the recent Cho Se-hyong case, about 500 million wons of securities and jewels are found at the luxurious house of Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song. Such irregularities and corruption by the power-abusing privileged class are increasing, thus further arousing the people's complaints.

All of these are plunging Chon Tu-hwan group into a predicament and fanning the crises facing it.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's dismissal of Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song is a maneuver to maintain the security of its power by charging him with the responsibility for the deepening economic crises, the people's economic plight, and irregularities and corruption, and by firing him.

The Chon Tu-hwan group fired No Tae-u from the position of home affairs minister and named him chairman of the Olympics Organizing Committee. In this connection, the ring babbled about so-called personal reasons and raved that the appointment of No Tae-u as the chairman of the Olympics Organizing Committee was aimed at employing a more competent personage with the approach of the 1988 Olympiad and at pushing ahead with preparations for the Olympics.

However, the dismissal of No Tae-u would be aimed both at holding him responsible for the increase in the people's complaints as a result of the prevailing misbehavior and violence of the police and at Chon Tu-hwan's evading responsibility for the people's complaints. But a more important reason is that the dismissal of No Tae-u is the outcome of contradiction and strife within the Chon Tu-hwan group.

As has been widely known, the Chon Tu-hwan group said that it followed No Tae-u's voluntary wish when it fired him from the post of the commander of the Defense Security Command -- the strongest post in the military -- on 15 July 1981, 4 days after he was promoted to a four-star general and when it placed him to the trivial position of the second minister of political affairs, but, in fact, Chon Tu-hwan's dismissal of No Tae-u involved strife and friction within the military circles.

Since the 12 December coup d'etat and the 17 May violence, harboring complaints against Chon Tu-hwan, who had concentrated power in himself, exercising tyranny, high-ranking officers -- including No Tae-u -- resisted Chon Tu-hwan and secretly expanded forces supporting their faction. Embarrassed by the increasing influence of No Tae-u over the military, Chon Tu-hwan planned to remove him from the military and, finally, ousted him from the key post in the military.

Since then, enmity and friction between No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan have further increased and visible and hidden strife have deepened with each passing day. Chon tu-hwan's dismissal of No Tae-u from the position of home affairs minister is the result of contradiction and friction which have deepened within the ruling circles.

Even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to escape from the crises facing its regime and to realize its wild ambition for long-term power by firing a couple of high ranking figures and by placing them in other posts, this is nothing but a foolish delusion.

The more the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to do so, the more the crises facing its regime will be further accelerated, thereby resulting in the doomsday of the colonial, fascist rule.

#### NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES S. KOREAN FIRING EXERCISE

SK080832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2251 GMT 7 Jul 83

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jul commentary: "Powder-Reeking Racket of Playing With Fire"]

[Text] By waging a firing exercise on the sea off Koje Island on the south sea, the Chon Tu-hwan treacherous puppet group has reeked with gunpowder since 1 July. It is said that the racket of firing exercise will last until the end of this month. This military drill is part of the criminal war preparation schemes for northward invasions which became more feverish in South Korea on the occasion of 25 June.

In recent days, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has been intensifying its war schemes and extremely aggravating the situation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring continues to import great quantities of strategic material and lethal military equipment from the United States and is turning south Korea into more of a nuclear base for the U.S. imperialists.

The puppets are rolling up their sleeves in the scheme to fabricate the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Having confidential talks with the bosses of the aggression forces day after day, they are consulting over the so-called operational methods for an emergency.

Such schemes are being further accelerated, with the announcement of the U.S. warlover Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea as momentum.



They stage provocative war games almost every day everywhere in South Korea and incite South-North confrontation among the residents, youths and children by kicking up a vicious anticommunist racket.

In the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's acts of espionage and military provocations against us are being frequently committed.

Due to the frantic war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a grave situation -- like on the eve of the Korean war 33 years ago -- is being created today in our country. Under such an acute situation, the boom of guns rings again on the south sea. This can never be overlooked.

When it clouds up frequently, it is bound to rain; where there is frequent playing with fire, the flames of war are bound to ignite. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to certainly ignite the fuse of war while running wild in the performance of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's schemes to provoke a war against the compatriots along with the imperialist masters and to inflict even nuclear ravages on our nation cannot be justified with anything. A durable peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea is the unanimous aspiration and demand of all Korean people and the world's peoples.

On the occasion of the month of joint struggle against the United States, the world's peace-loving peoples are now raising their voices to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's adventuresome schemes to prepare for a new war, and to achieve a durable peace and Korea's peaceful reunification.

The South Korean puppets' schemes of war, which are carried out at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are criminal acts running counter to the current of the times. The policy of military adventures will never open a way out for the Chon Tu-hwan ring or the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppets continue to resort to playing with fire, the people will punish the rascals.

#### REPORTAGE ON WORLD JOURNALISM CONFERENCE

##### Kim Ki-nam's Opening Speech

SK031300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 2 Jul 83

["Opening speech" by Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, at the 2 July session of the World Conference of Journalists in Pyongyang -- recorded]

[Text] All respected delegates, comrades, and friends: Amid the great expectations and interest of the world's people and journalists, we hold today the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace under the joint auspices of the International Journalists Union, the African Journalists Union, the Latin American Journalists League, the Arab Journalists League, and the Korean Journalists Union. Now the world's attention is being directed to Pyongyang where a historic meeting that will mark another new milestone in development of the international movement of the journalists is to be held.

The peace-loving people and progressive journalists of the entire world rejoice over another convocation of an international meeting of the delegates of the domains of the world's publication and journalism in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, where just voices of the progressive reporters and journalists of five continents condemning the U.S. imperialists resounded 14 years ago. They are sincerely congratulating this conference.

The conference, which will be held for 5 days beginning today, will discuss the tasks of the world's journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace and the issue of extending the support for and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of reunification from the journalists of the world.

One hundred sixty-three delegates and delegations from 113 countries and 16 international organizations in five continents, reporters who came from many nations to report this conference, as well as the functionaries in the domain of foreign journalism and publication in Korea, and Korean reporters are participating in this conference. In particular, the delegation of reporters of the HYONGMYONG CHONSON, the organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea, who crossed the death line and the delegates of the reporters of Chongnyon in Japan are attending the conference.

In the name of the organizations jointly (?sponsoring) this conference, I warmly welcome the delegations of progressive journalists who came from Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, and Oceania to attend this conference with the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and for independence and with the sentiment of warm friendship. [applause]

I hope this conference will vigorously inspire the anti-imperialist struggle by the masses and the people by further enhancing the responsible role of the progressive journalists of the entire world in dealing with the acute and tense situation created in the international arena, will strengthen the unity and international solidarity among the people, and will truly contribute to the struggle to safeguard peace and security of the world.

I firmly believe that excellent results will be brought about by this conference, by the active participation and sincere efforts of the delegates in line with the expectations and hope of the world's people. I now declare the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace open.

#### Pak Song-chol's Address

SK030849 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 2 Jul 83

["Congratulatory address" by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, at the 2 July Session of the World Conference of Journalists in Pyongyang -- recorded]

[Text] All respected delegates: The World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace is being held amid the great expectations and interest of the world's people, reflecting the lofty ideas and unanimous aspiration of the great number of reporters and journalists to build a new free, peaceful world that is free from the imperialists' domination and subjugation.

The Korean people greatly rejoice over the convocation of the international meeting of delegates from the fields of publication and journalism in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, where just voices of the progressive reporters and journalists of five continents resounded 14 years ago.

First of all, I warmly welcome, with authorization and in the name of the Government of the DPRK, the delegations of journalists from the many world nations, who are engaged in writing activities against imperialism and for friendship and peace, and the delegates of the international organizations. I sincerely congratulate this conference. [applause]

Because of the imperialists' constant arms race and more undisguised new war maneuvers, the international situation today is being further strained every day and men are standing at the crossroads of peace and a new global war.



I believe this World Conference of Journalists will contribute greatly to further developing the international movement by reporters and journalists to check the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to safeguard peace and security in the world, and to strengthen the friendship and unity of the independent anti-imperialist forces by discussing the issues on the glorious tasks and missions of the world's progressive journalists to cope with today's acute international situation and by working out appropriate measures.

I firmly believe this conference will excellently accomplish its goals through sincere common efforts and cooperation of the delegates of the many nations and will bring about excellent results.

The role played by journalists in the progress of mankind and in development of society is very great. Progressive journalists enlighten the people through their writing activities and speeches and inspire them to the struggle for the progress of mankind. The progressive journalists of the past vigorously inspired the struggle of the repressed people of the world for freedom and liberation through their writing, with deep awareness of their lofty mission and the duties assigned by history and the times. They excellently fulfilled the role as the bannerholders of struggle, inspiring the thoughts of mankind to oppose various injustices and social evils.

You, the progressive journalists from five continents, are extending support for and solidarity with our people's struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the nation's independent and peaceful reunification, with a deep understanding for and sympathy with the Korean people.

I take this opportunity to express our deep thanks to you and, through you, to the progressive reporters and journalists of five continents in the name of the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people. [applause]

It is a lofty mission of the progressive reporters of the entire world to struggle to build a new independent and prosperous world that is free from the imperialists' domination and subjugation.

I think only when the people engaged in publication and journalism strengthen the unity of independent and anti-imperialist forces through active writing activities, ensure the unity of their actions in the struggle against the imperialists, and support and encourage in every way the struggle of the people of all nations to achieve the independence of the nation and the people, can they fully accomplish their glorious mission and duties assigned by the times and mankind.

The Government of the DPRK will, in the future, too, ensure all conditions for journalists in our country so they can strengthen the international solidarity with the world's people and smoothly fulfill their duties in the rewarding struggle to build a new independent and peaceful world against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

It is a consistent policy of the DPRK Government to strengthen the unity of the independent anti-imperialism forces and to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them. Continuously upholding the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will make all efforts to develop friendship and cooperative relations with socialist countries, nonaligned nations, and the peace-loving people of all nations of the world.

During your stay in our country, you will personally witness the realities of Korea, which is growing in prosperity every day under the rays of *chuche*. The socialist construction in our country is advancing at an exceedingly rapid speed under the wise leadership of the WPK Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

Upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, all the people are conducting unprecedentedly great, peaceful construction works in all domains of national economy.

Your visits to our country serve as an active support for our people who are vigorously struggling for peace in the nation and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland against the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression and for socialist construction in the northern half of the republic. Our people will warmly greet you, the delegates of the fields of journalism and publication of the world, as our close friends. You will be warmly welcomed by our people wherever you go. I hope you will have a pleasant and enjoyable time during your stay in our country and sincerely wish this conference great success. [applause]

Kim Ki-nam's 2 July Report

SK040041 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Report by Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, at the World Conference of Journalists on 2 July in Pyongyang -- recorded]

[Text] Respected delegates, comrades and friends: Today, we have gathered together, cherishing the lofty ideology of anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace. This shows the common aspirations and will of our progressive reporters and journalists towards a weighty and responsible mission assigned to them before the times and history. The current world conference of journalists is of great importance in the struggle of progressive mankind and journalists against the imperialists maneuvers of aggression and war and for the building of a new peaceful and prosperous world. I once again welcome you -- the genuine delegates of the world's progressive journalist circles -- who have come here across the oceans and continents to attend the conference. [applause]

Delegates, the world in which we are living today is very complicated and unstable. Clashes take place everyday and confrontation continues everywhere in the world. And the struggle of peace for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress is being challenged. The popular masses are, however, vigorously pushing ahead with the movement to advance history, overflowing with hope and faith, bravely overcoming difficulties and trials. Amid this great struggle to transform the old world and to create a new one, the socialist forces, the nonaligned movement, the movements for national liberation for democracy and other progressive and peace-loving forces of the world are growing with each passing day. More countries and nations are courageously rising up against the domination, subordination, aggression and plunder of imperialism. As a result of this, the world is assuming new features with each passing day, and history is advancing toward a new world to which mankind aspires. In contrast with the daily growing anti-imperialist and independent forces in the international arena, the imperialist and reactionary forces are deteriorating, dealt one blow after another at home and abroad. The realm of domination which the imperialists have held for a long time is decreasing even further throughout the world and serious economic crises like those in the 1930's are sweeping over the capitalist nations.

U.S. imperialism is, in particular, in a more difficult situation in the West, oppressed by the nightmare of unrest and despair. For its policy of aggression and war, the United States has been rejected and isolated by the world's people. The right to monopoly and the right of command, which the United States once enjoyed when it lorded over the Western world, has gradually weakened, and its economy is suffering from disorder and chaos caused by chronic stagnation and decreases in production, the bankruptcy of enterprises en masse, increasing unemployment, the vicious inflation of currency, and an increasing trade deficit. In spite of various tactics of the Washington authorities, discord and friction between the United States and other Western nations are growing. U.S. imperialism is on the decline.

The victory of the anti-imperialist and independent forces and the decline of the imperialist and reactionary forces are an inevitable development of history. The imperialist reactionaries, however, do not want to voluntarily disappear from the stage of history. As shown by historical experience, imperialists have made desperate efforts to find a way out of the political and economic crises from aggression and war. It is the U.S. imperialists who are doing so today.

In an attempt to recover their lost position and maintain and expand their right of domination, the U.S. imperialists are out in full force for aggression and plunder. Aggression and plunder are the imperialists' mode of existence, and power is the basic means of their aggressive policy.

Clamoring about a so-called powerful United States, the Reagan government, which is known to be more bellicose than any of its predecessors, is making no secret of its wild ambition for world supremacy and is putting forth the achievement of this wild ambition as its general strategic aim.

The global strategy of the United States is aimed at holding in check and suppressing with strength the socialist and democratic forces and all other progressive forces over the world. Following this global strategy, the Washington authorities are building up armaments on an unprecedentedly large scale. This year's U.S. military spending is a huge amount of money -- nearly \$300 billion. This huge amount for military expenditures is for developing and expanding modern weapons of mass destruction, in maintaining the network of aggressive military bases which covers the earth, in deploying a great number of armed forces and large quantities of lethal weapons, and in strengthening the aggressive military blocs.

As generally acknowledged by the world public and press circles, the U.S. imperialists are preparing for a new war. What cannot be overlooked in this connection is that the U.S. ruling circles are accelerating preparations for an adventurous nuclear war. They are concentrating efforts on mapping out a plan for developing strategic nuclear weapons and on producing various kinds of new nuclear warheads and means of delivery. Furthermore, they are planning to expand nuclear war even to space. The U.S. ruling circles are more frequently talking about a pre-emptive nuclear attack in an emergency.

Having dropped nuclear bombs on the heads of the people for the first time in history, the U.S. imperialists are trying to repeat such an unpardonable criminal act on an incomparably larger scale. While stepping up their preparations for a nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists are dispatching a large number of aggressive armed forces to the major natural resource areas and areas of strategic importance under the pretext of what they call the protection of concession and the guarantee of security, and they are incessantly perpetrating all kinds of bestial activities against the progressive countries, such as military threats and blackmail, interference in their domestic affairs, subversion and sabotage and undisguised armed intervention. As a result of this, there is no place in the world where the aggressive talons of U.S. imperialism do not stretch and there is no day when subversion and bloodshed do not take place.

Together with the world's peace-loving people, our progressive reporters and journalists cannot but express concern over the situation prevailing various areas in the world, which is being daily aggravated due to the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war.

The situation in the Middle and Near East is developing, taking on an explosive nature. In a bid to seize this region, the United States has made the Israeli Zionists its storming party to escalate its maneuvers of aggression and war against the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and other Arab countries. The United States established a central headquarters and proclaimed many countries in the Middle and Near East and their waters to be areas of operational control.



A U.S. mobile fleet is deployed in the Indian Ocean, and Diego Garcia is being strengthened into a nuclear attack base of the U.S. forces and into their logistical entrepot.

The acute situation in the Middle and Near East is totally a result of the U.S. policy of aggression and war.

The situation in Africa is not peaceful, either. Intensifying their political and economic infiltration into Africa, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to block the independent development of this continent and to destroy unity there. In the southern part of Africa, in particular, the U.S. imperialists have the Pretoria racists clamp down with armed force on the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples for national liberation and independence and constantly perpetrate military provocations against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other progressive neighboring countries. Such an aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism is straining the situation in the southern part of Africa.

Today, a very complicated situation is prevailing in Central and Latin America. Seriously anxious about the process of reformation in the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. imperialists have resorted to every means and method to continuously dominate this region as their peaceful backyard. To destroy the revolution in Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and Suriname, they have, on the one hand, resorted to the policy of political and economic blackmail and, on the other hand, they have utilized their armed forces and reactionary forces to undertake military intervention. They are openly conducting operations to quell the struggles of peoples of countries in this region -- including the Salvadoran people -- against dictatorship and for liberation. As a result of this, this region is experiencing the danger of war.

Today, the situation in Europe is tense. The United States is putting spurs to the strengthening of NATO with a view to ensuring a predominance in strength in Europe. To enhance the armed forces of NATO, the United States is continuously pressing its allies to increase armaments and is deploying a massive amount of new nuclear weapons in Western European countries in defiance of the opposition of peoples in this region.

Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is intensifying in psychological warfare against the socialist countries. As a result of this, the land of Europe is enveloped in the atmosphere of a new cold war, and the situation is becoming more acute.

Asia is an important target in the implementation of the global strategy of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are strengthening the maneuvers of aggression and war to oppose the progressive forces in Asia and the Pacific and to maintain their neocolonial rule.

Korea bears the brunt of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy. Raving about the Korean peninsula being the test ground for a showdown in the 1980's the frontline of U.S. strategy and the like, the incumbent U.S. ruling circles are accelerating preparations for a nuclear war to attack the DPRK and the Asian countries, while keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and military bridgehead.

Having already deployed over 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are trying to introduce neutron bombs and theater nuclear missiles there. South Korea is, in a real sense of the word, being converted into the largest nuclear armory in the Far East.

To counter an emergency on the Korean peninsula, the United States is deploying large quantities of nuclear weapons in Japan proper, Okinawa and the Pacific and more frequently thrusting various types of warships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons in the northwest Pacific area -- including the east sea of our country -- and its vicinity.

Some time ago the Chief of Staff of the U.S. army openly said that nuclear weapons will be used if necessary. This exposes in all nakedness the U.S. plan for a nuclear war against the Korean people.

The "Team Spirit-83" military exercise, which was waged on the largest scale from February to the middle of April, was, indeed, a preliminary war and nuclear test war to attack the DPRK.

Recently, too, the U.S. imperialists waged a nuclear war exercise in the Pacific by mobilizing more than 150,000 military troops, B-52 strategic bombers and vast quantities of other armed forces.

What cannot be ignored in the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against the Korean and Asian peoples is a scheme to fabricate a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Through conspiracy and collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the scheme to form the tripartite military alliance is reaching the final stage. Through the formation of the triangular military alliance, the United States seeks to hasten the rearmament and remilitarization of Japan, to realize its control and domination over the Asian countries by using Japan as its proxy, to increase Japan's military expenditures and to beef up Japan's armed forces.

Taking advantage of the U.S. strategy toward Asia, the Japanese reactionaries are scheming to realize their old dream of a Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere and dashing forward toward great military power, blatantly talking about an unsinkable aircraft carrier, the protection of 1,000 nautical miles and the blockade of the three straits.

The South Korean puppets are frantically running amok to execute the war policy of the U.S. and Japanese masters as their filthy stooges.

The triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea is a collective armed interference organization for a crusades against the Korean people and all the Asian people, including the people of Southeast Asia.

The realities show that the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war are not limited to a certain continent or area. Because of the maneuvers for aggression and war perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists throughout the globe, the sovereignty of the independent countries is being trampled underfoot and the people's destinies are being ridiculed. Thus, tragic situations occur one after another, peace is being destroyed in many areas, and tension is being aggravated.

The danger of a new global war lurks in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Central America, and in Europe. Today, the international situation develops with close relationships between continents and between regions. Therefore, if a war broke out anywhere, its flames would easily extend to other areas and would develop into a global war. Also, this war would be a nuclear one.

Today mankind stands at a solemn crossroads of peace or a new global war. The prevailing situation demands that the world's progressive reporters and journalists actively struggle to safeguard peace and security in the world, checking and frustrating the imperialist expansionists' maneuvers for aggression and war.

History makes the following point: World War I involved more than 1 billion people and killed or crippled 30 million. World War II involved more than 1.7 billion people and had 50 million victims. If a new global war broke out, it would bring about a great holocaust unseen in any previous wars, driving the entire globe into a nuclear war.

More and more people throughout the world, from the leaders of states to ordinary people, are raising the question of preventing war and safeguarding peace as a vital issue. Indeed, whether or not we can safeguard peace is a serious question as to whether or not men can safeguard all the assets created by mankind from massacre and destruction and whether or not men can maintain normal lives and activities as men.

Our progressive journalists, who assume the struggle for the people's just cause as their lofty mission, should join the just struggle of the masses and people to prevent war and safeguard peace. What is most important in this, above all, is to fully expose the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and also expose their criminal acts.

Aggression and plunder are the original nature and means for existence of the U.S. imperialists. As long as the U.S. imperialists remain imperialists, they neither will nor can give up aggression and plunder of other countries. Several hundred aggressive wars, large and small, that have been perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists since they were born and all their current aggressive acts in many places of the globe proceed from such a nature.

We should extensively expose the antirevolutionary global strategy pursued by the U.S. imperialists, their adventurous nuclear war plan, subversive and destructive maneuvers staged everywhere in the world, interference in the others' internal affairs, and their undisguised armed invasions.

By doing so, we should make the people staunchly fight against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war without having any delusions about imperialism and without being deceived by the imperialists' art of disguise, always retaining the anti-U.S. and anti-imperialism position.

Peace and security around the globe can be safeguarded only through the struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war. Today, the U.S. imperialists' arms expansion has reached an unprecedented stage. People are starving to death and suffering diseases without even a penny in one corner of the globe while hundreds of billions of dollars are being spent for destroying the civilization of mankind in another corner due to the imperialists' policy of arms expansion.

Weapons of mass destruction are being produced and accumulated on a large scale, instead of increasing the material and cultural assets for welfare of mankind. Thus, the world, which should be a happy nest for mankind, is being turned into a huge armory and magazine.

We should not ignore the world, which is a medley of contradictions. We should correctly inform the masses and the people of the solemn fact that the imperialists' endless arms expansion aggravates tension, increases the danger of war, expands the workers' share of military expenditures and destroys the people's living.

Foreign military bases, troops, and weapons in others' countries are the basic cause of violating the sovereignty of those nations and leading to armed clashes. The imperialists' military blocs are the political and military axes aimed at dominating and invading the other countries and are the (?organizations) threatening peace and security.



The world's progressive journalists should vigorously support and encourage the people's struggle to force the foreign military bases and troops to withdraw, to dissolve the military blocs, and to designate nuclear-free zones and the zones of peace in many parts of the world, including Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and the Middle East.

At the same time, we should actively support the people's struggle to ban testing, production, storage, and use of nuclear weapons in all areas of the globe and achieve an extensive, even a total, arms reduction.

The important tasks of the world's progressive journalists at present are to tenaciously struggle to safeguard the independence of nations and peoples against the imperialists' domination and subjugation. Independence is the life of a nation and people. Only when a nation preserves independence, can it retain national dignity and honor and achieve its independent development and prosperity. In order to achieve independence, we should oppose imperialism. Imperialism is the last (oppressive force) which tramples underfoot the independence of nations and peoples and blocks their independent development.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders of modern imperialism -- are the main force which infringe upon the demand and aspiration of nations and peoples for independence.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are frantically preparing for a new war to achieve their ambition for world domination. They are unscrupulously maneuvering to dominate and subordinate other nations and other people politically, economically, and militarily through neocolonialist techniques.

The U.S. imperialists advocate the people's freedom and independence outwardly, but they are, in effect, attempting to subordinate new independent countries politically. They are implementing a more cunning colonial rule than ever before in Asia, Africa, and Latin America by bringing their stooges to the front, constantly perpetrating subversive maneuvers to overthrow the progressive governments or to turn them into a rightist regime by bribery.

Under the signboard of cooperation, the U.S. imperialists infiltrate developing countries, seize their economic potential, and block development of their national economy. They continuously plunder enormous natural resources. At the same time, they are strengthening reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration of these areas. Because of the neocolonialist policy of the U.S. imperialists today, the political independence of some newly emerging countries is being threatened, national independence is being trampled under foot, and many nations are suffering from backwardness.

In spite of the predominantly rich resources and potential of the African Continent, the share of the new independent countries of this region in the world's industrial output is less than one percent and the annual per capita income is the lowest in the world. The imperialistic colonialists are taking advantage of the outdated international economic order to plunder the developing countries.

The advanced industrial countries of the West sell industrial goods produced in their countries at preposterously high prices while plundering resources and primary products from developing countries dirt-cheap in accordance with the outdated monetary and trade systems they fabricated, in spite of opposition by the people of many nations. The developing countries have to export three times more cotton, two times more coffee and nine times more tobacco than 5 years ago to buy a cargo truck. Thus, the developing countries have suffered the loss of some \$200 billion in trade since 1980, and the amount of their foreign liabilities have reached some \$630 billion. The amount of interest which they have to pay every year totals \$30 billion.

The food problem in Asia, Africa and Latin America is grave. According to data, more than 500 million people in the world are on the verge of starvation. Most of them are in the three continents of Asia, Africa, and South America. Thus, the relationship of the rich-getting-richer and the poor-getting-poorer between the imperialist colonialists and the people of underdeveloped countries is becoming more acute, and independent development and (?financial) construction in the countries of three continents face great obstacles.

Our press should not remain silent toward such an unfair situation. The world's progressive journalists should clearly inform the masses and people of the fact that the imperialists cannot give independence to the colonial countries, cannot help the independent development and building of a new society in these countries, and are not going to give up the political domination and economic plunder of them. The aggressive nature of the imperialists' neocolonial policy and cunning tricks should be fully exposed.

We believe that, to abide by the principle of national independence and sovereignty and to successfully build a new society, the peoples of newly emerging countries should conduct propaganda on building a self-reliant national economy by achieving political sovereignty and by displaying the spirit of national and collective self-reliance and on establishing a new international economic order. The effort of countries and peoples to abide by the principle of sovereignty is an urgent requirement for foiling the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

It is the stereotyped method that the imperialist colonialists have used in war to shed less blood of their own by forcing others to participate in assault campaigns and to seek war trophies at the cost of sacrificing others. Unable to confront the world's anti-U.S., peace-protecting forces because of the dwindling of their strength, the U.S. imperialists have forced the greater number of their followers and stooges to commit themselves more deeply to their war policy. Thus, they have perpetrated aggression and wars by proxy in various areas throughout the world. By forcing the peoples of other countries to fight one another by using such a method, they have fished in troubled waters.

Tolerating such an aggressive method of the U.S. imperialists will increase the dangers of military clash and war both on regional and global scales, and this, in turn, will bring about an irrevocable consequence for the countries that follow the U.S. imperialists. History has frequently showed that those countries which joined the aggressors' policy of war paid high costs.

Needless to say, today when weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and delivery systems for these weapons are piled up like mountains at various places on earth, one will suffer serious disaster if one is pulled in to the U.S. imperialists' war policy. Therefore, to prevent war and defend peace, we should foil the U.S. imperialists' cunning trick to pull other countries over to their war policy and should prevent all countries from following this policy. NATO member-nations in Europe and Japan in Asia have played a central role in implementing the U.S. war policy.

If newly emerging countries abide by the principle of sovereignty and if West European countries and Japan traverse the road of independence, the U.S. imperialists will be seriously baffled as a result of their international isolation, and they will be unable to start a new war as a result of the miscarriage of their policy for proxy aggression and wars.

The world's progressive reporters should extensively arouse public opinion to help all countries abide by the principle of sovereignty and in particular to prevent West European countries and Japan from being dragged into a U.S. war carriage under a U.S. baton.

Today, political and social activists possessed of common sense want to oppose the U.S. imperialists' domination and control and to traverse the road of independence.

A greater number of countries and peoples in the world are demanding sovereignty, and they are traversing the road of independence and self-reliance. This is the uncheckable trend in our era. By vigorously developing this trend, we should positively encourage all countries and peoples to oppose the U.S. imperialists' interference and domination and to seek an independent world. An independent world is one that is free from imperialism, colonialism, domination, and control; in which the independence and sovereignty of all peoples have been completely achieved; in which there is no war; and in which durable peace is preserved.

The long-cherished desire of mankind to live in a free, peaceful, and prosperous world can be fulfilled when the independence of the world is achieved. Although the advance movement of the people may undergo twists and turns, this movement will eventually advance toward a new, independent world which mankind desires and seeks.

Deputies, the world's progressive reporters should struggle to achieve the unity of all progressive and antiwar, peace-defending forces. The unity of all progressive and antiwar, peace-defending forces in the world is a reliable factor in victoriously checking and foiling the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and in achieving the independent development of countries and peoples.

The night of the people is the might of unity. The strength of the united people is stronger than the imperialist war maniacs. The imperialists dread the unity of the people more than anything else. Today, the imperialists, in unison, have wickedly challenged the people's cause for peace and progress, and they are cunningly maneuvering to destroy the progressive forces one by one by dividing and alienating them from one another. Such being the case, strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, antiwar, and peace-defending forces poses a more urgent question.

The struggle to achieve socialism and national liberation, the nonaligned and democratic movements, and the struggle of the righteous peoples of the five continents in the world are closely linked together and are fused into a single trend against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and progress.

Although the peoples of all continents and of all regions in the world have different political views and religious beliefs and although they are living under different systems, they have identical ideals and goals against imperialism and for friendship and peace, and they can achieve unity hand in hand.

The world's progressive reporters should explain to the people that, if all progressive, antiwar, and peace-defending forces unite, they can prevent war and preserve peace and that, if they are divided, they will only contribute to the imperialists' policy of war.

We should achieve mutual understanding and trust among the people and friendship and cooperation among countries and among various races, should indoctrinate the people to protect them from being fooled by the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for division and alienation, and should positively seek all factors favorable for unity. At the same time, we should raise voices to oppose enmity and confrontation within the progressive and peace-defending forces, acts fanning disputes, and the imperialist forces' crawling into our forces and should help peacefully solve questions concerning disputes based on the principle of unity to meet the interests of the people and the overall interests of the independent forces of individual countries.

Thus, the world's progressive forces should form a united anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. front, should prevent the U.S. imperialists from recklessly running amok by launching a collective offensive against them from all around and by binding their hands and feet, and should help the world's people victorious advance in their struggle to achieve, peace, democracy, national liberation, and social progress.

Positively supporting the righteous cause of the people is the natural duty of our progressive reporters. In addition to thoroughly exposing and denouncing the imperialists' aggressive crimes by upholding their pens of justice, the world's progressive reporters should support and encourage in various ways the people's anti-imperialist, antiwar, and peace-defending struggle.

Today, the peoples of Asian countries are positively struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of expansion -- which has daily become intensified -- and their maneuvers for war, to force U.S. forces to withdraw from the Asian and Pacific regions, and to preserve peace and security.

On behalf of the meeting, I heartily support and encourage the struggle of the peoples and reporters of all Asian countries to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and the remilitarization of Japan, to achieve the independent development and prosperity of their countries, and to establish a non-nuclear and peace zone in the broad areas in Asia and in the Indian Ocean. [applause]

Today, the peoples and reporters of Middle East countries are struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and the Israeli Zionists' policy of expansion, to regain all occupied Arab territories, and to achieve the lawful rights of the Palestinian people to establish an independent country.

On behalf of the meeting, I resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy for interference and aggression in the Middle East and the Israeli Zionists' anti-Arab aggressive maneuvers and demand that the United States take its hands off from the Middle East question and unconditionally and immediately withdraw from all territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors. [applause]

I extend militant solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve freedom and liberation and with the struggle of the peoples and reporters of all Arab countries to defend national sovereignty and to achieve the Arab cause. [applause]

Today, the African people are resolutely struggling to end racism and neocolonialism and colonialism and to achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa. The Namibian and South African peoples are resolutely struggling to oppose the U.S. imperialists and the Pretoria racists and to achieve national independence and liberation. The peoples of front countries are struggling to reject the racist clique's maneuvers for aggression and subversion and to firmly defend national sovereignty.

On behalf of the meeting, I extend militant greetings to the South West African People's Organization and to the African People's Assembly of South Africa, which are waging a liberation struggle, and solidarity with the righteous struggle of the African people and reporters to achieve self-reliance, independence, social progress, and reunification. [applause]

Today, opposing outrageous pressure and armed interference by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the peoples of Latin American are courageously struggling to defend national sovereignty.



On behalf of the meeting, I storngly denounce the U.S. imperialists' barbarous, aggressive acts against countries in Latin American and in the Caribbean Sea region and resolutely support the armed struggle of the peoples in these regions, including the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples, to oppose the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and interference and to achieve liberation. [applause]

I also extend firm solidarity with the struggle of all the Latin American people and reporters to achieve self-reliance and independence and to build a new society. [applause]

Today, the struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, to preserve peace, and to reduce arms has been estensively waged on all continents. Various countries in Europe, opposing U.S. maneuvers to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Europe and after advancing a proposal for ending arms race, for reducing nuclear weapons, and for refraining from using nuclear weapons ahead of others, are positively struggling to implement this proposal. In various regions, including the European region, the people of all walks of life are vigorously struggling to oppose war and nuclear weapons.

On behalf of the meeting, I support the proposals and efforts of socialist and peace-loving countries in Europe for opposing an attempt to increase nuclear weapons and for preserving peace and security and extend firm colidarity with the struggle of the world's people to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy for a nuclear war and to defend peace. [applause] I extend militant solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and reporters of nonaligned countries to oppose the imperialists' policy of war and their neocolonialist policy for control, to defend peace, and to achieve the independent development and prosperity of their countries. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend solidarity with the struggle of the people of all walks of life and progressive reporters in capitalist countries to achieve peace, democracy, and the right to exist. [applause]

The Korean people have struggled for nearly 40 years to oppose the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and to achieve the country's reunification. The struggle to achieve Korea's reunification is basically to restore national sovereignty nationwide. South Korea is a colony that is under complete U.S. political, economic, and military control.

To achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunificaiton, we should force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, and colonial rule there, and end U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The struggle of the Korean people to force U.S. forces to withdraw form South Korea and to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification is part of the struggle of the world's people to defend national sovereignty and peace.

Availing myself of this opportunity and through you, I extend sincere, hearty thanks to you and the world's progressive journalists for paying attention to the grave situation developing on the Korean peninsula and for strongly supporting the Korean people's just cause for peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. [applause]

To materialize the idea of anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace, the world's progressive reporters should defend and develop the progressive press. The progressive press has developed through the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and all forms of social evils and to achieve freedom, liberation, progress and peace for the people. In this glorious course of struggle, the progressive reporters have performed immortal exploits and have attained creditable achievements. We should naturally take pride in this.

The progressive press is a popular one that represents and protects the interests and desires of the people, is a righteous one that defends truth and rejects falsehood and fraudulence, and is a revolutionary one that opposes reactionaries and facilitates social development. Today, the world's progressive reporters regard the progressive press as a powerful ideological weapon and as a close friend. On the other hand, the imperialist reactionaries dread it as if it were bombs, and they are trying to eliminate it.

While further turning press agencies into reactionary and government-patronized ones, the imperialists and their stooges have closed down those press agencies that offended them and have cruelly suppressed those reporters who reported the truth. South Korea is typical of this. We cannot tolerate such suppressive acts either in light of social justness or in light of human morality.

The U.S. imperialists' suppression of the progressive press should end, and true freedom of the press should be guaranteed throughout the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend feelings of deep respect and warm solidarity to our friends for grasping the pen of justness, not giving in to persecution by the imperialists and reactionaries. [applause]

We should thoroughly smash the imperialists' reactionary offensive against the press. Under the signboards of "Freedom of the press" and the "Objective nature of the press," the imperialists have employed the mass media as a magic wand that concocts falsehood, that distorts truth, and that misleads public opinion, and as a Trojan horse that hinders people's mental faculties by sprading various reactionary and ideologically poisonous elements -- such as national nihilism and the idea of subserviently following them -- and by paralyzing people's awareness of independence.

The world's progressive reporters should raise their voices, advocating truth to oppose such a reactionary ideological offensive of the imperialists and their stooges.

Thus, they should help our journalism serve as the guide and organizer of the public opinion -- a guide and organizer which embodies the aspirations and demands of the popular masses and guides their opinion to the right path -- and as the standardbearer which vigorously spurs the popular masses to the anti-imperialist struggle.

The world's progressive reporters should positively struggle to establish a new international reporting order.

Long making the most of the important vehicles of the press and publications, the imperialists have monopolized the press and publication's sector and acted arbitrarily. Such arrogance by the imperialists continues today, too.

The large news organizations of the Western world are still taking possession of a considerably large part of the world's press and publications and are disseminating things only palatable to them. The developing nations are in the position of receiving such selected reports and publications.

Therefore, the phenomenon still exists in which evaluations and judgments about cases and facts are influenced and controlled by the Western world's mass media; the true voices of the popular masses are being squashed; the truth is being concealed; and, public opinion is being toyed with.

By strengthening in every way the means of the mass media which are in our hands, we should end the monopoly and arbitrariness of the imperialists and thoroughly smash their false and reactionary offensives through the news media.



We should actively exchanged news material with each other and should endlessly strengthen mutual ties and cooperation among the mass media, too.

In recent years, the pool of the news agencies of the nonaligned nations and the Committee for Cooperation in Broadcasting of the nonaligned nations have been founded, and close cooperation among progressive press and publication organizations has been forged.

This is a very good thing to which we should give positive encouragement. We should intensify contacts and exchanges with, and consolidate friendship and unity with, all conscientious reporters and journalists in the world who cherish justice and the truth and love peace; we should expand our ranks; and we should solidify the base of progressive journalism.

Today, various international reporters' organizations and the national reporters' organizations are making efforts against nuclear war and for the friendship and unity among all peoples for the cause of peace.

By more firmly uniting under the banner of anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace and strengthening the might of the progressive journalism, we should help the voices of justice and truth ring more vigorously throughout the world.

Respected delegates, comrades and friends: Today's a new era of history in which the popular masses have emerged as the masters of their fate and the masters dominating the world for the first time in history.

There has never been a time like today in which the imperialist war forces are overwhelmed because the popular masses oppose imperialism and colonialism's domination and policy of war and struggle for sovereignty and peace on a world-wide scale and because the world's anti-imperialist, peace-defending forces are being strengthened.

The period in which the imperialists and the colonialists determined the fate of the world has gone forever.

History is vigorously marching forward thanks to the popular masses' struggle against imperialism and for friendship and peace. It is a great honor and pride of our progressive reporters and journalists to lead in the van of this sublime era and engage in writing activities, holding high the pen of justice.

The powerful means of mass media are in our hands. If we make correct use of this powerful weapon, we will make greater contributions to the popular masses' struggle to oppose imperialism, defend peace, and build a new bright world.

The world's progressive reporters and journalists, who are struggling to defend the demands of the times and the popular masses' aspirations and to realize them, will surely win victory.

I express the hope and conviction that, because of the delegates' positive participation of you delegates in the discussion of the tasks of the world's reporters against imperialism, for friendship, and for peace -- the tasks which the congress has put forth -- our congress will provide a new milestone in the development of the world's progressive journalism and in the people's carrying out of the anti-imperialist cause for peace.

Long live the banner of anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace!  
[applause] Long live the militant friendship and unity among the world's progressive reporters and journalists! [applause] Thank you. [applause]

## Kubka's 6 July Report

SK030443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- Jiri Kubka, general secretary of the International Organization of Journalists, made a report on "The Task of the Journalists of the World Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace", the first item on the agenda, at the plenary meeting of the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace which opened here on July 2.

In his report he said that the conference opened at a time when 33 years have passed since the U.S. imperialists started a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 30 years since the Korean armistice agreement was signed.

We have observed every year a month of solidarity with the Korean people and this year, too, we have an opportunity to affirm our solidarity with them in this period, he noted, and said: Many of us did their bit in exposing the criminal nature of the Korean war and defending the just cause of the Korean people.

We journalists have supported the Korean people, and with our reports we roused world public opinion and helped frustrate the imperialist plans in this region. This task still remains and demands our full attention.

At that time imperialism, notably U.S. imperialism, despite all setbacks, tried to destroy the people's regime of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and turn the whole of it into an advance base of U.S. imperialism in opposing her neighbors. The U.S. ruling circles still refuse to discard this aim. They want to repeat their attempt which miscarried at that time. We have an opportunity to discuss what we can do in accord with our professional mission and thereby contribute to the cause of peace and truth in view of the present world situation.

We should note that due to the reckless policy of imperialism, the aggressive ruling quarters of the United States in particular, the world situation has been dangerously aggravated. The international situation is growing acute day by day and a trail of powder is being laid to unleash a war.

In the Middle East the United States is giving all possible aid to the Israeli aggressors. It is egging on Israel to step up preparations for another war against the Palestinian Arab people, Syria and Lebanon.

One more hotbed of the dangerous war is the aggressive policy of the South African apartheid regime, continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa and its moves to cause instability in the progressive countries of South Africa.

In the Caribbean region the imperialists are following the road of threat, pressure and violence and persistently seeking the purpose to subdue socialist Cuba in particular and, at the same time, the liberation movement of Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador and other countries in this region.

The U.S. policy makers are doing their level best to prevent the elimination of nuclear threat in Europe and trying to ignite a war in Asia. The U.S. Defense Department is directing particular attention to the militarization of the land of South Korea.

Along with this, measures are being taken to strengthen military cooperation between the United States and Japan and form through this a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The U.S. Defense Department has not only turned South Korea into a big nuclear armory with neutron weapons in South Korea.

The danger to world peace is very grave indeed. The Warsaw Treaty member nations are ready to carry into effect the vast disarmament steps on the principles of equality and balanced security. The present situation is alarming and demands our proper reaction. The plan to turn Europe into an area of thermonuclear holocaust is confronted with ever more decisive resistance of all people who love peace and life. We should be aware that the responsibility for such struggle rests not only with the states and governments but also with world public opinion and more groups, movements and political parties representing people with different professions.

In this context it is a very important event to effect a new upsurge in the activities of the journalists and form special organizations and groups of journalists who fight for peace against war in various countries. When the different conceptions of journalistic occupation are expressed irrespective of development of the present situation and difference in journalistic ethics of various countries, it is necessary to strive for unity of action for peace against war.

He further said: World peace and security can be realised only by universal and complete disarmament. Journalists organisation and all other organisations should cooperate with all international organisations which are actively participating in the struggle for peace and disarmament. Information is universal and more powerful means. The question of who will be the master of the world poses an essential one for its future.

The delegates of journalists from nearly all countries of the world can discuss the urgent problem and exchange experiences needed in the struggle for peace in different parts of the world at this world conference of journalists convened by the Korean comrades for the second time with the cooperation of fraternal regional journalists organisations and the international organisation of journalists.

Let us animate our activities for peace, understanding and cooperation between countries through this conference. Let us make this conference a call for letting all the honest-minded colleagues join hands with us. Let us make this conference manifest active solidarity with the suffering journalists.

#### PRC Delegate's Address

SK051310 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1327 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Speech by PRC delegate, Wang Fe, head of the delegation of the All-China Journalists' Association, at the 3 July session of the World Journalists Conference held in Pyongyang -- recorded in Chinese with Korean translation superimposed]

[Text] Mr chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The delegation of All-China Journalists' Association rejoices over the fact that it has come to beautiful Pyongyang at the invitation of the Korean Journalists Union and has discussed, along with colleagues who have come from various places of the world, the tasks of journalists under the present international situation.

The international situation has recently worsened and strained. A new arms race is being unprecedentedly carried out. The nightmare of a new war, especially a nuclear war, is driving several hundreds of millions of people of the world into a predicament.

The flames of war still set ablaze many places in the world. There, the people are suffering the pain of murder and destruction. The most urgent task assigned to journalists under this grave international situation is to struggle to defend world peace and security by concerting all efforts, including the mobilization of the means of public opinion.

At this, time, a matter of common concern is curbing the arms race which is being waged on a world-wide scale. The world's peoples' struggle demanding those countries which possess the biggest nuclear arsenals reduce their arms is completely just. This is because the production and deployment of nuclear weapons are the biggest obstacles to world peace. Our journalists should struggle to prevent a new world war. And, we should help all nations exercise the right to enjoy a peaceful and free life.

If the basic rules concerning international relations are universally observed by all countries, this will be a great contribution to defending world peace and security. These basic rules are that all countries should maintain and solidify territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendship, unity, and peace. However, regrettably, these rules are being ceaselessly violated and trampled upon in various places in the world. This is well established by the today's situation on the Korean peninsula.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and interference, and the policy of two Koreas, Korea has so far remained artificially divided. Some 30 years have passed since the war stopped in Korea. But, the U.S. imperialists are still stationing some 40,000-strong forces of aggression in South Korea and are continuing to introduce modern, lethal weapons into this area.

Our delegation calls on the world's journalists to further strengthen international solidarity with the Korean people and to positively support and encourage Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

We resolutely stress that the United States should withdraw its troops and all military equipment from South Korea at the earliest date in conformity with the decisions of meetings of international organizations and provide every condition to the Korean people so that they can realize the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification without outside interference.

We extend full support and encouragement to all nations and peoples, including Lebanon, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Kampuchea, whose national sovereignty is being infringed upon.

China is a developing country, and the Chinese people are a peace-loving people. The Chinese people have consistently regarded, as their noble internationalist duty, the support and encouragement of national self-determination of the peoples of Third World countries, the development of their national economies, and their just cause.

In line with the calls of the 12th plenum of the CPC, the Chinese people are vigorously marching forward today to attain the grand strategic goals of the four modernizations. It is the sacred duty of our Chinese people to struggle for mankind's progressive cause, while opposing imperialism and defending world peace. For this, the Chinese people will devote their efforts. Long live the grand unity of the world's peoples! Long live world peace! [applause] Thank you. [applause]

#### Soviet Delegate's Address

SK051148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1327 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Speech by Soviet delegate I. Z. Zubkov at the 3 July session of the World Journalists Conference in Pyongyang -- recorded in Russian with Korean translation superimposed]

[Text] Dear friends: The task of reporters is to tell the people truthfully what is happening in the world today, who is committed to world peace, who is desperately inciting war fever, whose position is inhumane and whose is humane, and whose position conforms to the entire people's aspirations in such matters.



The present situation is quite aggravated by the U.S. Administration and its military allies who are attempting to push mankind into the calamity of a new world war. Under such circumstances, the Soviet Union is fully determined to do its utmost to guarantee a stable and peaceful future for the present era and future generations. In connection with this, the Soviet Union has, in its peace proposals, proposed the nonuse of any weapons, including nuclear and germ weapons. This is a brave and noble act.

By carrying out such an aggressive and shameless policy, however U.S. imperialism is creating not a small obstacle to the solution of the pressing problems of peace, security for the people, arms reduction, and the easing of tension.

The CPSU and the Soviet people think that it is not too late to take action, even now, to halt dangerous developments in the international situation. As the USSR Supreme Soviet proposed to the nuclear powers some time ago, it would be reasonable to agree on prohibiting quantitative and qualitative accumulation of nuclear weapons.

The cause of peace is the cause of all the people. In recent years, the role of the Nonaligned Movement, which is a gigantic peace-loving force of the present times, has been significantly developed.

The Near East continues to be the most sensitive hotbed of international tension. The Israeli aggressors have dyed the cities and the villages of Lebanon with blood, using U.S. weapons and with Washington's political support. The Israeli ruling circles are today accelerating a scheme for an all-out armed attack against Syria with the backing of the U.S. imperialism. The reporters of the USSR sternly denounce the Israeli aggressors and the imperialists that defend them.

The situation in the Indian Ocean has been considerably aggravated recently. The United States has ignored demands for converting the Indian Ocean to a peace zone and is accelerating expansion of its military bases in this region.

U.S. imperialism has recently been waging a crusade against Latin America. The reporters of the USSR express solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people for national liberation, peace, and democracy and against the military fascist ring and the U.S. imperialists. We send solidarity to the heroic Nicaraguan people who are resolutely defending the gains of the revolution in their battle against the Washington mercenaries.

A tense situation has also been created in the Far East. The U.S. imperialists are forming a military bloc participated in by Japan and South Korea. The United States is planning to use the southern part of the Korean peninsula as an advanced nuclear base, and is attempting to deploy neutron bombs there.

Along the Military Demarcation Line of the DPRK, provocative mobilization exercises are continuously staged by the United States and South Korea. The United States, in collusion with the ruling circles of Japan and South Korea, is attempting to strengthen its strategic bases in the Far East and Southeast Asia, scheming to convert this region into a source of supply for [word indistinct] and a foothold to realize aggressive plots against the independent Asian countries.

The present authorities in Tokyo are actively committing themselves as conspirators in Washington's aggressive and militaristic policy. As Japanese publications show, a tripartite military alliance system is being formed among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the DPRK is an important factor for peace in the Far East. Here in Pyongyang, we have renewed our awareness how fervently the Korean people desire peace. The Korean people are today carrying through the programs set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK. In this process, the cooperation between the two countries and peoples of the USSR and the DPRK is being promoted more and more.

The government and people of the USSR support the proposals of the DPRK for peaceful, democratic, and peaceful national reunification. The United States, however, is continuously maneuvering to fix the division of Korea and to maintain the southern part of the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead to carry on an adventurous policy in the international scene.

It is of special significance for all countries, all peoples, all political parties, and all journalists to wage an active campaign to prevent war. We, the reporters of the USSR, will continue to struggle in the future, as well, against imperialism and for disarmament, peace, and the friendship of the peoples of the world. We hope that cooperative relations among the progressive journalists of the entire world will be continuously strengthened. [applause]

#### U.S. Delegate's Address Reported

SK041711 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1652 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA) -- THE GUARDIAN newspaper is among those in the U.S. and worldwide who demand a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, along with nuclear and conventional weapons, and an end to support for Chon Tu-hwan, the butcher of Kwangju, declared William A. Ryan, editor of this paper, speaking as the delegate of the paper at the third-day session of the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace which opened here.

THE GUARDIAN delegate said: I feel most honored to have been invited to this important conference in support of world peace and the struggle against imperialism, and in support of the great cause of Korean reunification. As an American in Korea, I am constantly aware of the terrible crimes visited upon the Korean people by my government. Since the end of the Korean war, it is the U.S. Government that has continued to occupy the South of the country, to support fascist regimes there and to keep the country divided. Today, under the Reagan administration, the United States has become even more aggressive and more dangerous to world peace in general and Korea in particular.

Noting that South Korea has been occupied by U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons, THE GUARDIAN delegate further said: The Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship represses the people for the benefit of U.S. business.

U.S. aggression in Korea includes dangerous war games aimed at creating a 3-day alliance between Seoul, Washington and Tokyo, and there are reports that the Pentagon may even deploy neutron bombs in the South.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Worker's Party of Korea, the North has made stunning successes in socialist construction.

President Kim Il-song has made important proposals for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, including his call for a confederal republic of North and South. These proposals have been further developed by member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Chong-il. They should be supported by all freedom loving people around the world.

## U.S. Journalist's Speech

SK061545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- Tim Wheeler, delegate of the organ of the U.S.A. Communist Party DAILY WORLD, expressed his resolution to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea with all their nuclear weapons and wage a powerful struggle to press this demand, speaking at the fourth-day session of the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace in Pyongyang on July 5. Noting that the imperialists are scheming to divide and alienate the anti-imperialist forces, he said that to cope with this these forces should be united in the struggle against imperialism. He further said:

I come here to Pyongyang and there are no homeless or hungry people, no beggars, no long lines of unemployed. I see a country of prosperity. This is what socialism has done for the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I want here to express my admiration at the reality of Korea the Korean workers built well under respected President Kim Il-song, he stressed, and went on: On the contrary, many working people are in starvation in the United States.

Exposing the Reagan administration's schemings to unleash another war, he declared that upon returning to the United States, he would write many articles exposing the war moves of the U.S. imperialists.

## Letter to South's Press

SK061602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace at its closing session here today adopted a letter to the South Korea men of the press.

Noting that the conference expressed the desire to see the Korean people free from the tragedy of division at the earliest date, the letter says: It is due to the U.S. intervention that Korea is divided and it is also due to the U.S. intervention that the division of Korea continues. The United States holds it as its basic strategy towards Korea to keep hold on South Korea as its permanent colony, military base by fabricating "two Koreas."

The South Korean authorities are trying to perpetuate the division of the country and create "two Koreas" while stirring up North-South confrontation behind the signboard of dialogue" and "peaceful unification", mocking the world public opinion.

If such situation is tolerated, the Korean nation will be, in the long run, divided into two forever.

The United States pursues colonial policy in South Korea. By committing a brutal massacre in Kwangju the United States revealed by itself that it is neither friendly towards South Korea nor defender of human rights. We expressed deep concern about the violations of human rights prevailing in South Korea.

We paid special attention to the tense situation created by the U.S. in the Korean Peninsula. The United States has reduced South Korea to a breeding ground of war, nuclear arsenal most explosive in Asia.

The moves of knocking into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance further increase the danger of war, nuclear war in particular, in Korea. The revived Japanese militarists who took the road of overseas invasion have emerged as a dangerous force threatening peace in Asia and the world.

Peace in Korea and Asia is faced with grave challenge. The mission of the press is to defend justice and truth, denounce and indict all hues of social evils and bring the truth home to the people.

Now in South Korea the people who want to live in the spirit of democracy and patriotism are thirsty for your cry of justice. The South Korean men of the press should live up to this expectations of the popular masses.

We maintain that the realization of independence against the U.S. and democratisation against fascism in South Korea is the precondition for the reunification of Korea. We believe that you will launch a more dynamic struggle to pull the U.S. troops out of South Korea and materialize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Korea belongs to the Korean people. And for the Korean people to realise national reunification by themselves is their sacred right which nobody can infringe upon.

We, who regard the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as their own cause will firmly stand by you in the future, too, as in the past and extend our active support and encouragement to your just struggle.

#### Appeal on Korean Question

SK070215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0112 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- An appeal to journalists of the world on the Korean question was adopted on July 6 at the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace which was held here. Though thirty years have passed since gunfire ceased on the Korean peninsula, the source of war in this region is growing bigger with each passing day due to the war provocation manoeuvres of the United States, the appeal notes, and says: The Korean peninsula in the Eastern Hemisphere of the world where we live is now under the continued serious threat of a nuclear war.

The U.S. ruling circles proclaimed the Korean peninsula an "area of vital importance" in carrying out their global strategy and a "test ground of showdown in the 1980's."

South Korea is being turned into the "biggest powder keg in the Far East." Various military exercises are being staged almost every day in the air, on the ground and at sea in and around South Korea. The danger of war has reached a more serious stage in the Korean peninsula because of the machinations of the U.S., Japan and South Korea to form a tripartite military alliance.

The three-way military alliance, the outcome of the U.S. strategy towards the Far East, directs its spearhead against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The tripartite military alliance between the U.S., Japan and South Korea is, in fact, practically working.

The U.S. policy-makers and their followers are persistently making noise about the "threat from the North" to mislead the world public opinion on their adventurous war machinations. This trick, however, cannot fool anybody.



There has never been any "threat from the North" on the Korean peninsula; there has always been the threat of aggressions from the South.

If a war breaks out in Korea it will never remain a local conflict but will easily develop into a global conflagration, a nuclear war. Nobody, if ever he cherishes justice and peace, can turn away his face from the grave situation on the Korean peninsula.

The danger of war created now in the Korean peninsula will soon threaten the entire mankind.

Progressive and peace-loving people should closely watch the U.S. war policy aimed at unleashing another war in Korea and should make joint efforts to frustrate it. To ensure a durable peace and security in the Korean peninsula the U.S. troops should be pulled out of South Korea, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea should be terminated and Korea should be reunified.

The Korean problem is a burning issue confronting our contemporary age. The conscience of the world should heartily support and join the Korean people in their aspiration to live together, peacefully and harmoniously on their reunified territory.

The most realistic and reasonable policy for Korea's reunification is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the DPRK.

Journalists have at their disposal such powerful means as newspapers, press agencies, radio and TV. Our priority task is to turn the media to the best use in conformity with the aspirations and interests of all the people who love peace and justice. Out of the deep understanding of the tense situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula and the urgency of the settlement of the Korean problem, out of the ardent desire to safeguard peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia, and out of the obligation to discharge the historic mission entrusted to us journalists, we, the participants in the Pyongyang World Conference of Journalists, appeal to all journalists the world over as true spokesmen of their peoples and public opinion builders to draw their attention to the grave situation in the Korean peninsula and raise the voice of justice for peace in the Korean peninsula and the country's peaceful reunification.

We invite all journalists in the world to do their best to curb and frustrate the adventurous war manoeuvrings of the U.S. and the South Korean bellicose elements and to expose the plot involved in the creation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

We invite them to wield the pen of solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for peace and independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We invite them to stir the world public opinion exposing and denouncing the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its "two Koreas" plot. We invite them to give wide publicity to the validity and feasibility of the policy for founding the DCRK through launching a more powerful international solidarity movement.

We are convinced that progressive journalists of the five continents striving for peace and social progress, will respond to our appeal to make a positive contribution to the removal of the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and to the realization of Korea's reunification.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRIAL OF PRC HIJACKERS

## Interpreters Picked for Trial

SK080531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul District Criminal Court Friday picked two interpreters for the trial of six Chinese hijackers starting July 18, Judge An U-man said.

They are Prof. No Tong-Son, 51, dean of language and literature college, Hankook University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) at Yongin campus, and Maeng Chu-ok, 26, Chinese language department graduate of the same university's the graduate school of simultaneous translation and interpretation.

The hijackers -- five men and one woman -- are now in custody by South Korean authorities in Seoul pending trials on hijacking charges. They forced a Chinese civil airliner with 105 people aboard to land at a military airstrip in South Korea May 5.

Two of them allegedly shot their way into the cockpit for the hijack during a domestic flight from Shenyang in northeastern China to Shanghai. The incident resulted in the first acknowledged official contact between Seoul and Beijing since the end of World War II, but South Korean Government decided to try the hijackers, rejecting a Chinese demand for their extradition.

In an interview with their Korean defense attorney, they reportedly believed they could bring the plane to Taiwan after a refueling stop in South Korea.

## Contact With PRC Denied

SK070939 Seoul YONHAP in English 0925 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry Thursday denied reports that the Korean Government had notified China of the indictments against the six hijackers of a Chinese civil airliner, who are to stand trial here on July 19.

Director Kim Pyung-yun of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau rejected the reports, saying they are totally untrue. There are no formal ties between Beijing and Seoul.

The Seoul District Criminal Court will begin the trial of the six hijackers, including Zhuo Zhang-ren, 35, a former employee of the Materials Supply Bureau of Liaoning Province, on July 18.

They were indicted June 1 on charges of hijacking a British-built Trident airliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC). The jetliner, on a domestic flight from Shenyang to Shanghai with over 100 crew and passengers aboard, was forced to land in South Korea May 5.

## PRC Notified of Indictment

SK070933 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] About the middle of June, the government notified the Red Chinese side of the indictment against six hijackers of a Red Chinese passenger plane, it has been learned.

A source has said that such a notification has been made in written form from Kong No-myong, then first assistant minister of the Foreign Ministry and our side's delegate to the ROK-Red China's direct negotiations (he is preparing to proceed to his new post as the ambassador to Brazil), to Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] of Red China.

Although the government is not under an obligation to notify Red China of the indictment against the hijackers, it has notified the Red Chinese side of this fact. This is noteworthy in connection with Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's declaration of Nordpolitik.

In the middle of May, too, the government once sent a letter under the name of then Assistant Minister Kong to Director General Shen Tu via the Red Chinese CAAC office in Japan. It is not yet known if the latest one was sent through the same channel or if there has been a reaction from the Red Chinese side. The first court trial of the six hijackers will be held on 18 July.

#### 'NORTH KOREA CARD' IN DIPLOMACY REJECTED

OW071403 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul July 7 KYODO -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry has instructed its diplomatic offices abroad not to respond to aid requests from developing countries which use the so-called "North Korea card," informed sources said Thursday. The government felt forced to take the action after some developing countries pressed Seoul for economic assistance with a threat that they would otherwise strengthen relations with North Korea, the sources said.

They pointed to the fact that Lesotho, the South African kingdom, unilaterally broke off state relations with South Korea in late June. The sources did not disclose the details of the case.

Last year, Maldives, the island nation in the Indian Ocean, suggested its intention to step up its relations with the North when it demanded that South Korea pay \$2.5 million in fines in connection with a territorial seas violation, the sources said. The Seoul government has been worried about diplomatic deals backed with the "North Korea card," they said.

As a divided nation, South Korea has so far been paying special attention to its diplomatic relations with small or developing countries in a bid to keep up support in the international community. In future, greater stress will be given to the promotion of friendship in substance, the sources said. South Korea has diplomatic relations with 117 countries, slightly more than the 105 countries with which the North has ties.

Though suffering from a cumulative foreign debt amounting to nearly \$40 billion, Seoul has budgeted about \$7 million for economic aid to developing countries.

#### UN AID SOUGHT TO RESUME SOUTH-NORTH DIALOGUE

SK080154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok plans to request the U.N. secretary general to help resume an inter-Korea dialogue as a means of reuniting separated families. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs source said yesterday that the ministry has made a master plan for the reunion of split families, including those in communist countries.

The ministry will request the International Committee of Red Cross, the United Nations and other world organizations to help them meet each other and exchange letters between them.

Yi will send an official letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to explain the fate of the families dispersed between South and North Korea and ask for U.N. assistance in reuniting them. The foreign minister will also send a letter to the International Committee of Red Cross, the source said.

The Korean National Red Cross will request the Soviet and Chinese Red Cross to allow Korean nationals living in the two Communist countries to visit Korea, the source said.

#### Further Report

SK080236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The U.N. secretary general will also be briefed in the letter on the results of the ongoing Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) television campaign for locating and reuniting separated families. The TV campaign has brought together 1,397 separated families during the last eight days and more than 62,000 people are waiting for their turns to appear on the program.

The source also said that similar letters will be sent to the International Red Cross (IRC) and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).

South and North Korean Red Cross societies held a total of 76 rounds of meetings during the 1971-78 period to discuss measures easing the human suffering of ten millions of Koreans separated from their family members in the vortex of the three-year war and have been living for several decades without any correspondences across the 155-mile truce line dividing two Koreas. The Red Cross talks were unilaterally suspended by North Korea in March 1978. The Korean National Red Cross in Seoul will also request the Soviet and Chinese Red Cross societies to allow Korean nationals living in the two communist countries to visit Korea, the source added.

#### KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK080157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Return to Red Cross Dialog"]

[Text] Thirty-eight years have passed since the Korean peninsula was divided. The human anguish resulting from the partition remains unmitigated and may be more acute now. The drama of the emotion-charged reunion here of family members displaced for so long -- the tragic product of the national division and the ensuing Korean war -- is telling evidence of the anguish of the nation.

An estimated 10 million family members are now separated in the two halves of the peninsula whose population totals less than sixty million. It is lamentable that we are helpless to do anything to solve the agony. Our distress is felt sharper as we witness the joy of those who were lately reunited with their separated family members in the south where they sought freedom.

Do we have to limit the human delight to only those in the South? Mindful of this, we wholeheartedly stand behind the appeal made Wednesday by Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korean National Red Cross, to his North Korean counterpart to resume talks on families split between the South and the North. From a humanitarian standpoint, we see no reason for Pyongyang to reject it.



The nightmarish exodus before and during the 1950-53 war involved some 4,500,000 people who took refuge here from the North. About 84,000 people were forcibly taken to the North. Roughly 300,000 are listed missing and more than 27,000 former North Korean POWs opted to remain in the South, refusing to be repatriated.

There once had been a short-lived hope for the reunion of the displaced families. Seven plenary Red Cross talks were held alternatively in Seoul and Pyongyang until Pyongyang unilaterally suspended the dialogue initiated by the South. A hot line, installed at the start of the talks, was cut off by the North.

Ever since the suspension of the inter-Korean dialogue, Seoul has repeatedly called on Pyongyang to work together for the reunion of the separated families. Proposed steps included arranging meetings and establishment of mail exchange for them at the truce village of Panmunjom. They also calls for allowing visits to ancestral tombs in each other's zone, while exchanging their photos and accounting for the fate and whereabouts of their aged parents.

To our regrets, North Korea has turned a deaf ear to Seoul's repeated overtures. The Pyongyang regime must have feared that continued exchange of visits and reunion of displaced people would undermine its closed society, thus threatening its survival. Among others, it must have feared that the people in the North would be exposed to the phenomenal development of the South.

Such foreign communist countries as mainland China and the Soviet Union appear less irresponsible to our demand to help Koreans living there communicate with their separated family members here. As the matter of family reunion is so urgent as shown in the present KBS-sponsored campaign, all pertinent international organs are to be invited to help Koreans residing in those communist countries to write and visit with their families here.

Nonetheless, we cannot let up our efforts to persuade North Korea to agree to our humanitarian overtures. However reluctant Pyongyang may be, for political considerations, the just cause of the world community and humanity may force it to respond. Pyongyang should not hinder any efforts to realize the reunion of Koreans abroad even if it cannot afford to do likewise for the displaced families in the North at the moment. This would be the least North Korea ought to do for our compatriots.

#### SCHEDULE FOR SEOUL IPU MEETING REPORTED

SK020237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP) -- The 70th general conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) will be held Oct. 2-13 at the South Korean National Assembly in Seoul to discuss the solution of international disputes and problems of the present and future. The conference, in particular, will discuss the effective ways to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, the organizing committee said Saturday.

Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the organizing panel, said preparations are going well and that about 1,300 persons, including delegates and their families, are expected to come to Seoul not only from the West but from East European communist countries. Invitations have already been sent to all the 96 IPU member countries, including North Korea and the Soviet Union, and 26 international organs whose representatives will attend the conference as observers, Kwon said.

According to the tentative schedule of the Seoul meeting, the IPU Executive Committee meeting will be held Oct. 2 at the assembly building in Yoido. On Oct. 4, an opening ceremony will be held at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center in downtown Seoul and five days of plenary sessions would follow.

The participants will deal with racial problems of the multi-racial countries in connection with potential discrimination on social, economic and cultural affairs, and matters concerning the employment of youth in developing nations. They will elect a new chairman of the board of directors and four members of the executive committee of the IPU. The participating lawmakers will also revise the regulations of the general meeting to change the general conference from the annual meeting to biannual one.

Conference schedules announced by the committee are:

Oct. 2--The 193rd Executive Committee meeting

Oct. 3--The 133rd IPU Council meeting.

Oct. 4--The opening ceremony of the 70th general conference at 10 a.m. at the Sejong Cultural Center and a plenary session at the National Assembly in the afternoon.

Oct. 5--A plenary session and an economic and social committee meeting to draft a resolution.

Oct. 6--A plenary meeting to discuss youth employment problems.

Oct. 7--A plenary meeting to discuss rights of the minority people.

Oct. 8--A plenary meeting and a joint session of committee on political questions, international security and disarmament and the committee on parliamentary, judicial and human rights questions.

Oct. 10--A committee meeting.

Oct. 11--Committee meeting.

Oct. 12--Resumption of IPU Council meeting to elect chairman, and revise IPU rules.

Oct. 13--An Executive Committee meeting to arrange the agenda for the next IPU Council.

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN TOKYO 26 AUGUST

SK080539 Seoul YONHAP in English 0317 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan will hold foreign ministers conference August 26 and the 12th annual ministerial meeting August 29-30, both in Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will make an official visit to Tokyo July 26-28 at the invitation of his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe. Yi will later take part in the ministerial conference, the announcement said.

The ministerial meeting, the first in two years, will cover a wide range of discussions on the international situation and bilateral relations.

Other topics to be discussed at the meeting include redressing the trade imbalance, long in favor of Japan, promoting the legal status of Korean residents in Japan, expanded technology and economic cooperation, according to the announcement.

Foreign ministers of the two countries will exchange their views on the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula and in northeast Asia, and focus their discussions on Japan-North Korea relations which are showing signs of expansion in recent days, diplomatic sources here said.

Yi will have his first meeting with Abe July 26, visit former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other political leaders July 27 and have another round of meeting with Abe July 29 or 30.

The sources attached special significance to the foreign ministers conference and the regular ministerial meeting, saying that they are expected to promote bilateral relations considerably because the official contacts followed the Korea-Japan summit talks in Seoul early this year.

REVISED JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS EXAMINED BY MINISTRY

SK071221 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 7 (YONHAP) -- The government is deliberately examining the contents of Japanese history textbooks to be used from 1984 to see how the distorted historical accounts involving Korea were corrected.

Education Ministry officials said Thursday the ministry has obtained 13 Japanese history textbooks and asked Korean historians to carefully analyze the contents.

The scrutiny is being made because the results of the corrections made by Japan were more or less unsatisfactory, they said. Japan recently informed Korea of its correction of history books.

The officials said that Japan has corrected only portions of the 39 points Korea requested for correction last year. Descriptions of the events Korea had requested an early correction for, including the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 and the assassination of Queen Min in 1895 by Japanese, will be most precisely examined, they said.

The ministry plans to complete the examination by the end of the month and to convey Korea's position on the matter to Japan after consulting with relevant ministries.

CABINET SHAKEUP EXPECTED, BUT TERMED 'UNUSUAL'

BK070748 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Unusual Cabinet Shakeup: Countermeasures for Changing Economic Situation Must Be Sought"]

[Text] An unexpected Cabinet shakeup was carried out yesterday afternoon. Despite the high-ranking government authorities' denial of the possibility of a Cabinet shakeup, the rumors on it had been spreading persistently. People had even been talking about the reason for a Cabinet reshuffle and who would be involved. All were saying that the reshuffle would be a considerably large one.

The Cabinet reshuffle carried out yesterday, however, was far from what had been expected in its scope, who was replaced, and by whom. Citizens are saying that the reshuffle is somewhat unusual. Above all, it is not fresh, because those who once served as ministers have been picked up again. Thus, it is far from one that could placate the sentiment of the people. Some even wonder why more ministers were not replaced.

We are unaware of the background of this Cabinet shakeup. The government's official announcement was very brief and formal. Therefore, there is no way to know the real reason for the shakeup. We cannot but regretfully say that more convincing explanations should have been given, because the ministers of the Economic Planning Board and home affairs are important posts.

The government said that the Cabinet shakeup is to adapt, in the policy making work, to the prevailing economic situation in which more favorable conditions have been created than was expected in the Fifth Economic Plan. We think this is understandable. However, the reason for the replacement of the home affairs minister is unknown.

We strongly feel that the current economic situation requires a change in economic policies. This is true in both optimistic and pessimistic views. We really welcome the improving economy. However, the defense of our international balance of payments -- our most urgent economic task -- is seriously threatened, because it is none other than overheated domestic consumption amid sluggish exports which is helping the economy improve.

Also, what is even more pessimistic is the fact that domestic consumption is being heated by nonproductive, extravagant, and wasteful business activities. The increase in wasteful consumption accelerates the investment in the nonproductive business activities and vice versa. High-gear growth without inflation is the major goal of the Fifth Economic Plan. To this end, we must reduce wasteful consumption and increase savings so as to mobilize more domestic capital. The present situation, however, is the opposite. This indeed makes us uncomfortable.

We must further boost the improving economy, while curbing wasteful consumption, and we must defend the international balance of payments by increasing savings to a maximum degree and overcoming inflation. This is our pending issue. To this end, we think we need a reconsideration of our money and bank interest policies. We hope that emphasis will be placed not only on seeking comprehensive economic policies but also on recovering the internal balance and harmony. What is particularly urgent is the elimination of the regional imbalance. This is closely linked to the question of the decentralization. Because of what has been mentioned above, we consider the replacement of the ministers of Economic Planning Board and home affairs significant, raising expectations.

#### FURTHER ON DJP STAND ON DEFENSE SPENDING

SK020115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party reaffirmed its position that the defense spending must reach about 6 percent of the gross national product next year.

Rep Chong Suk-mo, chief policymaker of the DJP, told reporters yesterday that the ruling camp has no plans to freeze defense expenditure for fiscal 1984 at this year's level of 3,419.8 billion won, despite the fact that the government has decided to freeze the 1984 national budget. Chong said, however, that his party might show "some flexibility" on its stand toward the percentage of defense expenditures vis-a-vis the GNP.

A party spokesman, meanwhile, pointed out that the defense spending for this year is just below 6 percent.

The total defense spending will increase next year anyway even if the percentage remains unchanged, because the GNP is expected to go up more than 7 percent in real terms in 1984.

#### BRIEFS

SEOUL PORT CONFERENCE VENUE -- Seoul, June 13 -- Seoul was chosen as the venue of the 15th general meeting of the International Association of Ports and Harbours [IAPH] scheduled for 1987, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said Monday. In its 13th general meeting in Vancouver, Canada, June 4-11, the international organization voted to hold its next meeting in Seoul, KMPA officials said. India and Australia also applied for the venue of the biennial meeting. They also said that KMPA administrator Mun Myong-in was reelected in the Vancouver meeting as member of the Executive Committee of the organization which was inaugurated in 1955 in Los Angeles to exchange information concerning ports and harbours among members. Korea joined the non-governmental international body in September 1976. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 13 Jun 83 SK]



FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY USSR'S TASS

OW010431 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1601 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 28 (MONTSAME) -- The striving to live in peace with all the peoples on earth and cooperate with them for the sake of creation, progress and welfare: that is the essence of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. That is embodied in the concrete steps of socialist countries in the world arena, said Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren in his interview to a TASS correspondent.

The world public always follows Moscow with great attention and hope. That hope is once again justified. Reason and realism once again have been voiced from the rostrum of the June plenary meeting of the CPSU CC and the 8th session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Soviet Government's appeal to the governments of the U.S., Great Britain, France and the People's Republic of China proposing to achieve an agreement on the qualitative and quantitative freeze of nuclear means is an extremely timely step and it is of great practical significance, noted M. Dugersuren. This proposal meets the vital interests of all the peoples and countries in the present conditions, when the militarist circles of the U.S. and NATO are continuing to prepare for a war, pushing world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

We completely share the opinion that the freezing of nuclear arsenals would not only raise the level of confidence in relations between states, above all between the nuclear powers, but would also allow to undertake practical measures on reducing nuclear armaments and eventually make steps towards nuclear disarmament.

The new Soviet initiative does not infringe upon the interests of security of none of nuclear powers, for it fully takes into account the principle of equality and equal security.

The Mongolian People's Republic wholly supports this Soviet initiative, concluded M. Dugersuren. Our government joins in the appeals that the governments of the U.S., Great Britain, France and the People's Republic of China would approach the new Soviet proposal with all the seriousness and take into consideration that particular responsibility which these countries shoulder as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the UN Security Council for maintaining universal peace and security.

UNEN NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF MOSCOW SUMMIT

OW021830 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1637 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 2 (MONTSAME) -- At the meeting in Moscow party and state (?leaders) of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia attached top priority attention to the problems of peace and security in Europe, particularly to the task of removing (?nuclear confrontation) in that continent. They have worked out a broadranging programme of actions in this respect, writes the national daily UNEN. Timely and constructive proposals of the fraternal socialist countries in Europe are manifest with concern over the fate of European peoples and humanity once again witness the consistent peaceloving policy of the socialist community countries that counterposes the reckless arms race unleashed by the (?NATO). Its participants have called upon the NATO countries to take a (?new) look at the present dangerous tendencies in international relations and draw appropriate conclusions proceeding (?from) the interests of humanity, notes the UNEN.

TSEDENBAL VISITS BURYAT ASSR, MAKES SPEECH

OW021924 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1608 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 2 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the M.P.R.P.C.C. (Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party Central Committee) and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. (Mongolian People's Republic) Yu. Tsedenbal is in the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (B.A.S.S.R.). Taking part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of that autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal addressed with greetings the joint gala session of the Buryat Regional Committee of the C.P.S.U. and the Supreme Soviet of the B.A.S.S.R. devoted to the 60th anniversary of foundation of Soviet Buryatiya.

Today's reality of Soviet Buryatiya serves as a graphic confirmation of the words pronounced by Soviet party leader and President Comrade Yu. Andropov at the gala meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of foundation of the U.S.S.R. who said: "All the nations and nationalities of the twenty autonomous republics and eighteen autonomous regions and areas are successfully unfolding their potentialities in a fraternal family."

The Soviet Union for the first time in the history has successfully solved the nationalities question, has achieved genuine equality and fraternity of its peoples as well as the mighty growth of their economy and culture, and has always been (?continuously) a standard-bearer of peace and freedom, national independence and social progress of peoples in different continents.

The close brotherly alliance and all round cooperation of the M.P.R. with the motherland of Lenin -- the great Soviet Union -- pioneer of socialism and communism were and remain to be a firm guarantee of freedom and independence of the Mongolian people, a powerful factor of successful construction of a socialist society in our country, said Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal. He conveyed heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet brothers and sisters from all the republics, regions and districts of the Soviet Union for the sincere friendship, genuine fraternity, allround assistance and support in the construction of socialism on the Mongolian soil.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal noted that the building of a socialist and communist society in the countries of socialism is inseparably linked with the struggle for preserving peace and overall security.

Being loyal to the principles and aims of its foreign policy, the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state, displaying a profound concern for the destiny of mankind, is doing everything it can in order to safeguard and consolidate peace, and bring peaceful life to all peoples on earth.

The results of the June plenary meeting of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and the 8th Session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, the speech by Comrade Yu. Andropov and the other leaders of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet state, underlined the Mongolian leader, have convincingly re-affirmed the resolve of the country of Soviets to tirelessly and persistently lead the matter not only to preventing a nuclear war, but also to the normalization and basic improvement of the entire international situation. The proposal of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet that all the nuclear powers simultaneously freeze all the nuclear arsenals in terms of quality and quantity, is of exclusive significance for strengthening peace, stopping the arms race, primarily the nuclear and for ensuring international security.

The Moscow meeting of the leaders of the fraternal countries of socialism has once again confirmed the sincere strivings and determination of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to put an end to the aggravation of international situation, maintain and reinforce the process of detente and to save the world from nuclear catastrophe.

The idea and proposals contained in the joint statement of the leaders of the socialist countries from June 28, are providing for real prerequisites for settling the most burning and pressing problems including that of deploying medium range nuclear (?means) in Europe.

The M.P.R.P. and the entire Mongolian people fully support the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and a set of Soviet peace initiatives which indicate a real way of improving the situation in the world and securing the supreme right of man -- the right to life.

The M.P.R. is steadily working for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, for consolidating peace and security in Asia, and is striving to promote the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in fostering trust among states, establishing the relations of good neighborhood and cooperation between them on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. This is the principle line of our party and we shall actively and consistently translate it into life, said Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal.

#### CEMA AGRICULTURE BODY MEETS IN ULAANBAATAR

OW010137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1613 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 28 (MONTSAME) -- The 58th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Agriculture was held in Ulaanbaatar from June 22 to June 27. The session was attended by delegation from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were also present at it. The commission examined the course of the realization of agreements on multilateral international specialization and mutual utilization of the genetic funds of the breeds of domestic animals. In this connection the necessity to coordinate efforts aimed at improving the genetic quality of breeds and exchange experience in the sphere of selection. [as received] The session stated with satisfaction that the council member countries achieved positive results in a number of projects of scientific and technological cooperation in facilitating the development of agriculture of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cuba. Notable successes were scored in carrying out economic projects in Mongolia, in particular, the construction of new state farms with irrigation systems, setting up of insurance feed resources, solving of veterinary problems and training of qualified personnel.

The commission has approved a single state system of veterinary control on the borders of the CEMA-member countries which was adopted with the aim to prevent the bringing in and spreading of specially dangerous animal diseases on the territories of the council-member countries. It also approved main trends of the cooperation between the council-member countries in saving raw materials, fuel, energy and expanding the employment of secondary resources for 1986-1990 and for the period until 2000 in the sphere of agriculture.

#### RESOLUTION ON UTILITIES, EVERYDAY SERVICES ADOPTED

OW230641 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1612 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 22 (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on some measures in the sphere of public utility and everyday services. The document underlines the constant consolidation of the material foundation of public utility and everyday services in the country as a result of the consistent measures of the party and the government, and the disinterested assistance of the Soviet Union. In the past 10 years alone, the basic asset of this branch increased 2.5-fold. The resolution defines the basic direction of the further development of the housing, utility and everyday services and maps out concrete measures to improve work in this branch.

MORE ON BURMESE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY 'SHAKEUP'

## Tin Sein 'Resigns'

BK080834 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 27 June -- Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] member for Kungyangon Township Constituency, Rangoon Division, Minister for Livestock Breeding and Fisheries Major General Tin Sein, who had tendered his resignation as member of the Council of Ministers and as member of the Pyithu Hluttaw, has been permitted to resign as member of the Council of Ministers and as member of the Pyithu Hluttaw as of 24 June 1983 under Section 4 of the Resignation and By-Elections Law, according to the Council of State Notification No 70/83 issued today.

## U Soe Thin 'To Resign'

BK080836 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 27 June -- Pyithu Hluttaw member for Tavoy Township Constituency 2, Tenasserim Division, member of the Council of People's Attorneys U Soe Thin, who had tendered his resignation as member of the Council of People's Attorneys and member of the Pyithu Hluttaw, has been permitted to resign as member of the Council of People's Attorneys and member of the Pyithu Hluttaw as of 24 June 1983 under Section 4 of the Resignation and By-Elections Law, according to the Council of State Notification No 71/83 issued today.

## Myo Aung 'Resigns'

BK080838 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 27 June -- Pyithu Hluttaw member for Dagon Township Constituency, Rangoon Division, Brigadier General Myo Aung, who had tendered his resignation as Pyithu Hluttaw member, has been permitted to resign as Pyithu Hluttaw member as of 24 June 1983 under Section 4 of the Resignation and By-Elections Law, according to the Council of State Notification No 72/83 issued today.

## Kan Nyunt 'Permitted to Resign'

BK080840 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 28 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 27 June -- Pyithu Hluttaw member for Moulmein Township Constituency I, Mon State, Colonel Kan Nyunt, who had tendered his resignation as member of the Pyithu Hluttaw, has been permitted to resign as member of the Pyithu Hluttaw as of 24 June 1983 under Section 4 of the Resignation and By-Elections Law according to the Council of State Notification No 73/83 issued today.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO PRC, DPRK 6 JULY

BK061604 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A Burmese good-will delegation led by deputy minister for foreign affairs, U Tin Ohn, left Rangoon airport at 1300 today for good-will visits to the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the two governments.



The good-will delegation was seen off at the airport by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry, PRC Ambassador to Burma Mr Huang Mingda, DPRK Ambassador to Burma Yi Song-hui, British Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in Burma Mr J. R. Leeland and responsible officials.

Members of the Burmese good-will delegation are Burmese Ambassador to the PRC and the DPRK, U Aung Win; director general of the Foreign Ministry's Consular, International Law and Treaties and Research Department, U Thein Aung; director of the Political Department, U Soe Myint; and divisional head of the Foreign Ministry, U Tun Naing.

#### LEADERS OF REBEL GROUPS MEET AT KAREN BASE

BK070319 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Leaders of Burmese rebel groups are meeting at a Karen stronghold opposite Tha Song Yang District of Tak, apparently to map out plans against an anticipated Burmese Government offensive.

An intelligence source said yesterday that at least 80 leaders of the minority groups, including the Karen, Mon, Arakanese (Rakhine), Shan and Pa-o are meeting at Maw Pokay, about 80 kilometres north of Mae Sot.

He said that about 700 Burmese soldiers of the 44th Infantry Division's 9th and 10th battalions were stationed at a base in Ban Katae, west of Maw Pokay. Burmese troops have also been deployed further north along the border opposite Chiang Rai Province -- a move which is believed to be part of a planned offensive to dislodge minority groups concentrated along the border. Besides the 700 soldiers at Ban Katae, Burmese troops are also stationed at Ban Kupae, Laeng Poi and Pha Ang [place names as published].

The source said the Burmese have also started storing food at outposts near the battlefront.

Thai border troops have been ordered to keep a close watch on all these movements to prevent any fighting from spilling over and to protect Thai villagers living near the border.

#### VOPB REPORTS BATTLES IN PANGKE-TU, OTHER AREAS

BK011255 (Clandestine) Voice of the People's of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Combat news of the combined forces of the People's Army and the Shan State Army]

[Text] On 6 June, a combined unit of the People's Army and the Shan State Army [SSA] raided and burned down a camp of the military government's mercenary 64th Infantry Regiment in (Hangan), located east of Pangke-tu. During this battle, an enemy soldier was killed and some others were wounded. Over 1,500 rounds of assorted ammunition and some military supplies were seized from the enemy troops who fled.

On 10 June, two attacks, one at (?Mong Kawng) in Ke-hsi Mansam and the other at a place between (Panwat) and (Wekhe) in Mongken, wounded five military government mercenaries.

On 11 June, guerrilla attacks launched by combined units of the People's Army and the SSA at Ho-Nawng-Loi-Mowt and Na-Makhkaw killed an enemy soldier and wounded seven others. Two horses were seized from the enemy.

JUNE THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS SUMMARIZED

BK070759 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jul (SPK) -- Thai violations of Kampuchean sovereignty and territorial integrity in June included 13 reconnaissance flights over Chong Chom (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey), Ampil, Yeang Dangcum, Kamrieng, Phnum Malai (Battambang), Smat Deng (Pursat), and Hill 172 (Koh Kong); 408 violations of armed vessels among which 9 ships in the areas located between 4-30 nautical miles off Kong and Tang Islands; and 214 barrages of 105-mm artillery, H-12 rockets, and mortars of various calibers.

Meanwhile, among Khmer reactionaries infiltrated into Kampuchean territory for sabotage, 600 were killed and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions was seized.

CHAN SI MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON DORTICOS' DEATH

BK060944 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Jul (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, expressing his most sincere condolences at the news of the demise of Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of justice.

The message reads: The fraternal Cuban people have lost one of the best sons of the working class who made sacrifices all his life for the revolutionary task of his country and who made a great contribution to peace and socialist construction in the world.

His demise is a loss not only to the Cuban people but also to the Kampuchean people.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, the Kampuchean people and in my own name, I ask you to accept and to convey to the bereaved family my most sorrowful condolences.

PRESIDENT SIHANOUK PAYS 3-DAY VISIT TO SENEGAL

For Dakar Domestic and Paris AFP coverage of the visit to Senegal by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, including reportage on his talks with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, see the Senegal subsection of the West Africa section of the 8 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CORRECTION TO INDOCHINESE COOPERATION CONFERENCE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Indochinese Cooperation Conference Ends," published in the 6 July Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page H 1, fourth paragraph, line five:

...protocol on the status of relations between...(rewording line)

INDOCHINESE COOPERATION CONFERENCE LAUDED

BK080117 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Unattributed "article": "A Factor for Advancement and To Win Victory Together"]

[Text] Under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party in each of the countries and with an all-round solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the three Indochinese peoples have heroically carried out the struggle and have systematically won victories. As a result, all hostile acts and divisive schemes of sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries have been painfully defeated. The peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have strengthened and enhanced their special solidarity. One of the historic events which reflected the special solidarity was the signing of a joint statement following the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries in Vientiane on 23 February 1983. Clearly stipulated in the joint statement is cooperation among the three peoples in building and secretly defending their respective countries along the path of socialism to contribute to a common struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Translating into reality the spirit and content of the aforesaid joint statement of the summit conference, the chairmen of the Commissions for Economic and Cultural Cooperation of the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea held the first conference in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, on 3 July, during which they discussed and gloriously reached unanimity on the enhancement and broadening of the cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields among the three countries. The enhancement and broadening of cooperation in these fields are the objective requirements which aim to guarantee better living conditions of the three peoples. It also serves as an overall strength of the three peoples to help each other build socialism and securely safeguard all revolutionary gains in accordance with the line and practical conditions of each country.

In addition, the conference has reached unanimity in the strengthening of relations, cooperation, and mutual assistance with a view to increasing self-reliance and self-construction abilities and vigorously promoting and expanding all potential abilities in labor, natural resources, material, and technical foundations and the strength of each country. Efforts of the three countries are also to be coordinated in preparation for an implementation of various protracted cooperation projects to build socialism in the three countries. Along with this, the conference also noted that the three Indochinese countries intend not only to maintain solidarity and join each other in all fields, but also to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in all respects with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to contribute to consolidating and defending the world socialist system.

The three countries maintain plans and policies to develop the relations in the economic technical fields and to accept aid from all countries and various international organizations on the basis of the respect of one another's sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual benefit. The three countries are prepared to broaden the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical relations with various Southeast Asian countries with a view to endeavoring to turn this region into a region of peace and cooperation.

The success of the said conference once again shows a new step in the strengthening and enhancement of the special solidarity, great friendship and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of a pure spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism which is considered a precious tradition inherited from the Indochinese Communist Party with President Ho Chi Minh as founder.

The success has also paved the way for translating into reality the spirit of the joint statement of the summit conference on cooperation and mutual assistance among the three countries in all branches of work. Moreover, it serves as a blow dealt to various allegations of the imperialists, the reactionaries, and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have always tried to create suspicion and sow division among the three Indochinese countries and to instigate the ASEAN group to follow them in obstructing the implementation a policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation as proposed by the three Indochinese countries.

Nevertheless, the success of the first conference of the Commissions for Economic Cooperation of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in Phnom Penh on 3 July has made the ASEAN countries further understand the good will of the three Indochinese countries, which have desired to see this region maintain genuine peace and cooperation. Loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and under the correct leadership of the party in each country, the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea are determined to further develop fruitfully their relations and cooperation in all respects in the interest of the three fraternal peoples' welfare and prosperity and to contribute to the cause of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### COOPERATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT ABROAD

BK071233 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The delegation of the Lao Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Lao Government and socialist countries led by Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the commission, returned to Vientiane on the evening of 6 July after ending friendship visits to and attending annual conferences of economic, scientific and technical cooperation commissions in the GDR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the MPR, the CSSR and the Soviet Union.

During its visits, the delegation signed agreements and protocols on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and assistance between the LPDR Government and the GDR, Bulgaria, the MPR and the CSSR for 1983-84 and for 1983-85.

In the Soviet Union, Sali Vongkhamhao led a delegation of the Lao State Planning Committee to meet and exchange views with Soviet counterparts on the current and immediate cooperation and assistance between the two countries.

On hand to greet the cooperation delegation at Wattai Airport were Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of interior; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Party Central Committee, minister and head of the party Central Committee office and of the Office of the Council of Ministers and first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Executive Committee; Khamphai Bouphe, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs; vice chairmen of the State Planning Committee; and many senior cadres concerned from various branches of work.

Also present at the airport were GDR Ambassador to Laos Dieter Doering, Bulgarian Ambassador Todor Netsov, CSSR Ambassador Ladislav Kocsis, MPR Charge d'Affaires ad Interim (Khongkorimbao), USSR Ambassador Valdimir Sobchenko and SRV Ambassador Nguyen Xuan.



ASEAN MINISTERS PLANNING TO MEET WITH REAGAN

BK070745 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers will meet in Jakarta in November in a special session assigned to coincide with the planned visit by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Indonesia, a reliable source said yesterday. The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines -- were pleased that President Reagan has chosen to include Indonesia, the place of the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, in his plan to visit some Asian countries, including Japan and South Korea, according to the source. He said the ASEAN ministers were planning to meet President Reagan for talks during which the Kampuchean issue would figure prominently. It is believed that the planned visit will be to affirm the importance the U.S. attaches to its relations with the regional grouping.

SRV TANKS, TROOPS MOVE UP TO KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK080610 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 8 Jul 83

[By Jin Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, July 8 (AFP) -- Vietnam has sent fresh infantry troops, backed by tanks and artillery, to positions opposite several major refugee encampments on the Thai-Cambodian border, Thai intelligence officials said today. Diplomats, meanwhile, said an unexpected Vietnamese artillery attack on a frontier settlement earlier this week may indicate there will be no rainy-season lull in action along the border this year.

The Thai intelligence report said an initial group of about 200 Vietnamese infantrymen on June 20 took up positions 22 km (13.6 miles) east of the former Khmer Route stronghold at Phnom Chhat, while 150 troops were trucked to Ban Nimit, a key Vietnamese artillery base nearby. The next day, 30 new men moved into Yeang Dangkm, only a few kilometers from a destroyed border encampment known as Non Chan, the Thai report said. It said the troops, plus an undisclosed number of Soviet-built T-54 tanks and artillery pieces, had been transferred to the border areas from further east in Sisophon Province. On June 25, 10 truckloads of troops were said to have been transferred to Ban Soriya, about 2 km (1.2 miles) north of Ban Nimit, from positions in Battambang Province.

Although monsoon downpours normally turn the borderlands into a sea of mud by this time of the year, the areas have received only scattered rains so far, leaving the ground hard enough for virtually any kind of attack, according to reports from the frontier.

On Tuesday [5 July], Vietnamese troops shattered a months-long relative calm on the frontier with an artillery attack on a settlement known as O Bok, about 100 km (62 miles) north of the key Thai district town of Aranyaprathet, Thai and international officials said. At least nine Cambodians were seriously wounded in the attack, apparently the most violent incident of its kind since Hanoi-led troops wound up a major dry-season offensive along the border in early April.

A well-informed Western diplomat said the attack at O Bok, controlled by guerrillas loyal to Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), may mean that Hanoi plans to keep pressure on the resistance despite the overdue rains. Part from logistical problems, Vietnam has traditionally eased off militarily at this time of the year because of the run-up to the United Nations General Assembly session which begins in September. But the diplomat said that since Hanoi expects another diplomatic drubbing at the United Nations this year anyway, it may have decided to remind everyone who is in the driver's seat while they are talking.

## Troops Shell Border Camp

BK080048 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Buri Ram -- Vietnamese gunners reopened their border attacks Tuesday, shelling the satellite Kampuchean settlement of O Bok, wounding at least 10 civilians and sending 300 fleeing to Thailand, military officials said yesterday.

Khmer resistance officials reported that other Vietnamese troops have again moved closer to the Son Sann camp at Ban Sa Ngae to the south of here and may be preparing a rare, large-scale July attack on the stronghold.

O Bok village, outside the O Smach residence area known as Siemoukborei which was overrun last April by the Vietnamese, came under heavy fire and at least 15 shells dropped into the Sihanoukist camp. At least 300 of the 1,800 residents fled to Thai territory and 10 seriously wounded Khmers were taken to a refugee hospital in Kap Choeng District in Surin Province, sources said. The refugees were all returned to Kampuchea yesterday, according to an authoritative source here.

According to the source, the Vietnamese artillery base was believed to be situated at Ban Ampil in Kampuchea. He added that about three artillery pieces had been installed at the base.

The attack on O Bok was unexpected this late in the year. Traditionally, the Vietnamese pull back and leave the border areas alone during the rainy season. A source in Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front, however, said that heavy rains have yet to begin in the frontier area.

Vietnamese forces had again drawn up close to Ban Sa Ngae, the main Son Sann military and civilian camp opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province, and an attack was possible. Hanoi soldiers had been expected to attack Ban Sa Ngae last April when they overran a major Sihanoukist camp and a Khmer Rouge village, but pulled back without touching the Son Sann headquarters.

REPATRIATION OF KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES TO BEGIN

BK080142 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Thai Government will start repatriating parts of about 70,000 Kampucheans from a refugee encampment inside Thailand later this month in what a senior Supreme Command official described yesterday as the start of a gradual repatriation of all Kampucheans residing along the Thai border. He said the Kampucheans at Nong Samet encampment will be the first to be moved in the middle of this month.

Col Sanan Khachonklam, an officer of the Joint Operations Command responsible for refugee affairs, told THE NATION that the 70,000 Kampucheans at Nong Samet had lived for about four years inside Thailand and the situation on the border is now calm enough for them to return. Nong Samet is a border village in Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi and is about three kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Col Sanan revealed the repatriation plan in a group discussion during the Sixth Annual Conference on the Indochinese Displaced Persons in Thailand at Hyatt Central Plaza Hotel. Col Sanan said the Kampuchean refugees will be first sent to areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border before going deeper inside Kampuchea.

Commander of Task Force 80 Col Kittit Phutthiphon told the group discussion that the Thai Government has a policy of having all the Kampucheans sent back across the border eventually. He said the repatriation of the Kampuchans at Nong Samet is part of the process which will be carried out step by step in coordination with the United Nations Border Relief Organization (UNBRO).

Task Force 80 is a military unit directly in charge of refugee affairs on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Col Kittl, however, said that Thai authorities and relief officials are prepared to extend help to the repatriated Kampucheans if there is fighting or any violent incident on the border.

The colonel said all the refugee encampments on either side of the Thai-Kampuchean border are within the artillery range of the Vietnamese forces. "There are no safe spots on either side of the border," he told the group discussion which was attended by officials from several relief agencies.

Col Sanan told THE NATION that Kampuchean refugees in other spots inside Thailand will also be gradually repatriated. However, those living inside Khao I-Dang holding centre are excluded.

He said the relief agencies had no objection to the repatriation plan and are now training the Kampucheans at Nong Samet on self-supporting means which is necessary for them when they return to the border.

The Thai Government has always stressed that the best solution to the refugee problem is for all of the refugees to return to their homelands, he said. When Thailand repatriated large numbers of Kampuchean refugees a few years ago, the Vietnamese forces retaliated by landing incursions into Thai territory.

Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Sqdn Leader Prasong Sunsiri also said yesterday that an average of 2,000 Kampucheans at Khao I-Dang holding centre are sent back to Kampuchea every month on a voluntary basis. He said Thailand and UNHCR are working on a voluntary repatriation programme for all the Kampucheans at the border. He blamed Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh for hampering the plan.

Japan has offered to airlift the Kampucheans into safe areas in western Kampuchea.

#### OFFICIAL NOTES 9 LAO KILLED BY THAI INSURGENTS

BK080434 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] Uttradit -- Nine Laotian troops were killed recently while attending to push back a group of Thai communist insurgents along the Thai-Laotian border here, a senior military official said yesterday.

Col Oudomsai Ongkhasina, chief-of-staff of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 33 (CPM-33), told THE NATION that the casualties on the part of the Thai guerrillas were not known.

The clash took place on the border between this province and neighbouring Phitsanulok near the Thai-Laotian frontier early last week, according to the senior military official. He said the communist insurgents were believed to have fled from the communist operational zone in northern Nan following an offensive, codenamed "Suriyapong IV", launched by the Third Army Region in March. Communist insurgents in Nan are now active only in the south of the province, according to Col Oudomsai.

He said there had been no reports of clashes in the northern province since the beginning of this month, but authorities would continue their political campaigns to woo communist operatives still in hiding to surrender to the government.

"We will open another military operation against the communist operational zone in southern Nan after the wet season if the insurgents are still too stubborn to surrender to authorities," he said.

The Third Army Region last April wound up a major military offensive against the operational zone in Pua District of the northern province. Military officials claimed success in the operation which reportedly resulted in the deaths of more than 18 communist guerrillas and the surrender of 1,442 communist insurgents and their supporters. The military had earlier expected that the communist influence in the areas would gradually fade away following the major offensive.

#### KRIANGSAK TO VISIT LAOS WITHIN 'NEXT 2 WEEKS'

BK060240 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] A team of MPs led by former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan plans to visit Laos for talks with Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn within the next two weeks, Gen Kriangsak said yesterday. Gen Kriangsak, who is chairman of the House Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs, said members of the committee will meet today to work out the schedule for the visit. He also said that the MPs also planned to visit Hanoi in October after the UN General Assembly when the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government is expected to be challenged once again.

Gen Kriangsak said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila had asked him to cancel his planned visit to Hanoi for the moment. "I told him that I still have no plan to go to Vietnam in the very near future," he said. He said members of the House committee did not have to seek permission from the Foreign Ministry to visit any foreign country.

Gen Kriangsak said last month that he and other members of the committee planned to visit Hanoi to study the social and economic situation in that communist country. His announcement came hot on the heels of a public debate as to whether the government should promote trade with Vietnam.

He said that Vientiane had been informed of the plan for the Thai MPs to visit the country.

Before the visit to Laos, the team will visit the holding centre for Laotian refugees in Nong Khai, according to the former prime minister who is also leader of the National Democracy Party. The general said after a few days' stay in Nong Khai, the team will return to Bangkok before travelling to Vientiane for a couple of days' visit.

"I expect that all the 19 members of the committee would visit Laos, but I am not quite sure because we have to cover our own travelling expenses," he said.

#### RECENT PRC DEFECTOR DIES OF INJURIES

BK071324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 7 (AFP) -- A Chinese cultural troupe performer reportedly seeking political exile here died today in a fall at a Bangkok detention facility, Immigration Department Commander Nat Mimakanit said.

Police Major General Nath said Ai Ni Kham, [spelling as received] 28, died at a Bangkok hospital from injuries received after he plunged through the glass of a second story dispensary window at Bangkok's department detention centre. Ai Ni Kham and another Chinese, Wan Kam, who claimed to be performers of a Chinese cultural troupe, said in an earlier interview with Thai newspaper they slipped away from their group in May during a performance tour of southern China and walked and rode on horseback into Thailand in quest of political exile.



The two were arrested by police yesterday and were to be arraigned tomorrow on charges of illegal entry, at which time Maj. Gen. Nat said he expected the pair to formally request asylum here. Gen Nat said Ai Ni Kham from Yunnan Province had been taken to the dispensary after going into convulsions.

Another immigration official said the dead actor/singer, who claimed in his interview he could provide Thai authorities information on Thai communists he had met during regional performances, may have been trying to escape.

Gen. Nat told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today shortly before the incident the request for political asylum by the pair would be a "delicate issue" given close Sino-Thai relations and Chinese sensitivity in other recent cases.

#### PREM TO VISIT SOUTH ASIA; SITTHI TO EUROPE

BK070815 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will visit Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal between August 4 and August 10 to strengthen relations within these friendly nations, his secretary general Lt-Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut said this morning.

Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila will also travel abroad in August, when he will visit Belgium, Denmark and Britain between August 12 and August 13 at the invitation of the respective governments.

#### More on Sitthi in Europe

BK070235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jul 83 p 13

[Excerpts] The European Commission has handed an aide memoire to the Thai ambassador to Brussels to express concern over the high volume of Thailand's exports of tapioca products in the third quarter of this year coinciding with the harvest of cereals in the European Economic Community, well-informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

However, Ambassador M. R. Thep Thewakun told the commission that arrangement of tapioca export volume was Thailand's internal affair and the country still keeps the volume well within the global quota set by the EEC, the sources said. The two-page aide memoire was submitted to the embassy on Monday.

Meanwhile, the head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities for South and South-East Asia, John Hansen, met Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek yesterday to express concern over the issue. He informed the minister that tapioca exports in the third quarter, which reached 1.6 million tons, is high. Moreover, the arrival of tapioca in Europe will coincide with cereal harvest on the continent.

The sources said Minister Koson informed Hansen that he had no intention to cause any difficulties for European farmers. But Hansen expressed concern that the timing for high volume of exports was not right. The ministry had planned to allow exports of 950,000 tons but the minister later extended the period for loading which eventually reached 1.6 million tons.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will lead to a delegation to Brussels on July 12, for talks on trade and cooperation, a senior ministry official said. The visit to Brussels and Denmark is to follow up previous negotiations which will cover wide ranging issues, he said, and added that the tapioca issue would also be included in talks with the EEC which has its headquarters in Brussels. Minister Sitthi would meet his Belgian counterpart Leo Tindemans and the minister of development cooperation. The visit to Europe will take 10 days.

AUSTRALIA TO PROVIDE AID TO BATTLE PIRACY

BK040200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said yesterday that Australia will provide 4.8 million baht to help battle pirates in the Gulf of Thailand.

Mr Hayden said that Australia was very concerned about the safety of seafarers in the Gulf, particularly boat people from Vietnam and tourists aboard yachts.

The donation will go towards the Anti-Piracy Programme organised by the United High Commissioner for Refugees.

The two-year-old programme, which uses facilities made available by the Thai Government, is financed by twelve countries including Australia.

Mr Hayden also announced that Australia will send one of its own naval experts, Captain Peter McKay, to join a UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] team which is currently examining the problem of piracy in the Gulf and adjoining waters.

AUSTRALIA URGED TO JOIN TIN, SUGAR CARTELS

BK051245 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Thailand has asked Australia to join an international agreement on tin with other tin-producing countries to help maintain tin prices in the world market.

Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Chet Sutcharitkun said that the request was made by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila during a recent meeting with his Australian counterpart, Bill Hayden, in Bangkok.

Mr Chet quoted Air Chief Marshal Sitthi as saying that Thailand would also like Australia to join an international agreement on sugar when the deal is renewed following its expiry at the end of December.

On the balance of bilateral trade which is now in favor of Australia, Mr Chet quoted Air Chief Marshal Sitthi as saying that Thailand would like Australia help decrease the imbalance by offering wider Australian markets for Thai products.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE, ROK OIL RIG CONTRACTS -- The Union Oil Co of Thailand has awarded two separate contracts worth more than U.S. \$60 million to Nippon Steel Corp and Hyundai Heavy Industries of South Korea for the construction of offshore gas production facilities under its second gas contract development. The American oil company recently signed a contract with Nippon Steel for the fabrication and installation of eleven structures -- five well platforms, two central processing platform jackets, two living quarters platform jackets, and two flare tripods, according to a company executive. These structures will be installed in the Satun and Plathong gas fields in the central Gulf of Thailand during November and December this year and January next year. Hyundai was also announced the successful bidder for the fabrication of two gas processing platform decks plus the installation and hook-up of Union-supplied processing equipment. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jun 83 p 17 BK]

HANOI REACTS TO U.S.-THAI MILITARY EXERCISE

BK071023 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] According to Western sources, the Thai Royal Naval and Air Forces and the U.S. Seventh Fleet units in the Gulf of Thailand began their annual joint exercise code-named "Cobra Gold 83" on Wednesday. Three U.S. warships and 10,000 Marines were said to take part in this exercise.

Following the recent visit to Thailand by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, this is the new indication of the growing military collusion between the United States and Thailand to cause tension in Southeast Asia.

LIGHT INDUSTRY SECTOR HOLDS SECOND CONGRESS

OW071330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report says that the Vietnamese Light Industry Trade Union, on 5-6 July, held the Second Congress of Trade Union Delegates in Hanoi.

Attending the congress were Comrade Nguyen Chi Vu, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and light industry minister, comrade vice ministers, and 240 delegates representing nearly 110,000 workers, civil servants, and youth union members.

Over the past 4 years, despite numerous difficulties, unstable production, and livelihood difficulties, workers and civil servants of the light industry sector, upholding the spirit of the light industry sector, upholding the spirit of collective mastery, have actively participated in production work and in devising measures for plan implementation. Besides the state-supplied finished and raw materials, nearly all enterprises of the light industry sector have actively secured themselves more finished and raw materials in order to firmly maintain and develop their main production and expand their sideline production. Typical of these enterprises is the Thanh Cong textile mill which, over the past several years, has invariably over-fulfilled the planned out, delivered all the required quantity of products to the state, and tripled or quadrupled the accumulated capital it handed over to the state budget. The incomes of its workers and civil servants have doubled or tripled compared with the period of production based on state-assigned plans.

In 1982, despite numerous difficulties, more than 60 factories fulfilled or over-fulfilled the state plan norms. In production, workers and civil servants have developed many technical innovations. From 1978 through 1982, workers and civil servants of the entire sector developed 19,032 innovations, thus helping net 50,890,000 dong.

The sector's thrift-practice movement also has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The congress also pointed out the shortcomings to be overcome in the coming years.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN LATE JUNE REPORTED

BK011219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Over the past 10 days it has continued to be hot and dry in the north, thus favorable for the 5th-month-spring rice harvest.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 June all localities, using all available labor and means, had reaped the 5th-month-spring rice on 65.9 percent of the cultivated area. Binh Tri Thien has completed the harvest. The provinces and municipality that have reaped the rice crop in a large area are Haiphong, 90.6 percent; Nghe Tinh, 88 percent; and Vinh Phu, 80.6 percent. Meanwhile, the provinces in the Bac Bo delta have reaped the 5th-month-spring rice on 65.2 percent of the area. According to initial reports, almost all localities have scored a rice yield higher than in last year's winter-spring crop season by 150 kg per hectare or more. The 5th-month-spring rice yield in the north increases by 70 kg per hectare over last year but still falls short of the plan norm by 50 kg. However, the winter-spring subsidiary food crop output falls short of the plan norm and is smaller than in last year.

At present there still remain more than 10,000 hectares on which the rice plants are blossoming belatedly. The cooperatives are assessing and classifying the late rice plantings so that appropriate measures can be taken.

Along with reaping the 5th-month-spring rice, the cooperatives have actively taken advantage of the sunny weather to rapidly reap various types of spring subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, and to clear lands for transplanting the 10th-month rice. Production work in the 10th-month crop season is encountering a number of difficulties. Due to drought, many seedbeds are running short of water and seedlings have wilted and died. The production establishments have sown seed on 81.9 percent of the seedbed area, scoring an increase of 112 hectares over the same period last year; but ricefields are not available for transplanting in many localities. Many early sowings of 10th-month rice seedlings are now waiting to be transplanted.

Only 219,000 hectares of lands have been plowed for the 10th-month crop and this figure is equal to 40 percent of the area already plowed in the same period last year. Since this year's 5th-month-spring rice is harvested strain on the availability of draft power. All localities in the north are now mobilizing manpower to rapidly reap the main rice plantings; and plowing will be done as soon as the rice is reaped. They are inspecting the seedlings so as to put aside rice seed for next year's 10th-month crop season; and efforts are being made to strictly observe the prescribed cultivation pattern. As conditions permit, all localities must use buckets, waterwheels, and oil-operated pumps to bring water into low-lying ricefields for planting the early 10th-month rice. Plans must also be made to prepare enough seed, sow reserve seedlings, control drought, and protect the 10th-month rice seedlings against diseases and harmful insects before transplanting begins.

Typhoon No 1 has landed in the central coastal provinces, spawning heavy downpours and thus, creating favorable conditions for planting the summer-fall crop. Nevertheless, it has caused waterlogging in some rice areas in Binh Tri Thien.

At present the seasonal period for transplanting the summer-fall rice has passed. Cuu Long and An Giang Provinces planted the summer-fall rice in excess of the area plans. The provinces with a large area of summer-fall rice are Kien Giang, Long An, and Dong Thap. Taking advantage of rainfalls, the southern provinces are now concentrating efforts on planting the 10th-month rice to make up for the shortfall in area of the summer-fall rice crop. To date Dong Thap and An Giang have planted the 10th-month rice on 70 to 80 percent of the targeted areas.

#### BRIEFS

CUU LONG TAX COLLECTION -- By Late May, Cuu Long Province had collected 62.30 million dong in industrial and commercial taxes. Although this figure represents only 33 percent of the tax collection plan for 1983, it shows an increase of 150 percent over the same period last year. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 83 BK]



AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ANNOUNCES MOVES FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT

BK070924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Australia is appointing its first ambassador for disarmament and plans to take the lead in trying to force an end to France's nuclear testing program in the South Pacific. There is also to be a major strengthening of the Department of Foreign Affairs to deal with issues of nuclear disarmament and arms control. The initiatives were detailed by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, in a major statement in Adelaide.

The new ambassador is Mr (Richard Butler), Australia's deputy permanent representative at the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Mr (Butler) has specialized in nuclear matters for several years.

Mr Hayden said Australia's objective was to be a full party to all important international moves toward effective arms control and furthering the cause of peace. He announced efforts towards a comprehensive treaty banning nuclear tests which he said would put heavy pressure on France to cease its Pacific testing program. The foreign minister added that such a treaty would have to be independently verified and the Australian Government would be improving the country's seismic monitoring capacity to detect nuclear blasts.

Other planned moves include the creation of an independent body for peace research, discussions to introduce peace studies into schools and tertiary institutions and encouragement of dialogue with peace and disarmament groups.

FRETILIN MEN ARRIVE, TO SEEK TALKS WITH HAWKE

BK070918 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Two representatives of the Fretilin independence movement in East Timor have arrived in Australia and said Canberra has a role to play in the future of the territory.

The two men -- Mr Abilio Araujo and Mr Roque Rodrigues -- were granted visas for what the Australian Government said would be a private visit. However, Mr Araujo said he would be seeking a meeting with the prime minister, Mr Hawke.

The Fretilin representatives said on arrival that the cease-fire the group says it has signed with Indonesia could lead to negotiations sponsored by the United Nations. They said the Australian Government should support and participate in such talks. Indonesia incorporated the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in 1976 after its armed forces intervened in the territory the year before.

BRIEFS

AUSSAT PROJECT ON TARGET -- The minister for communications, Mr Duffy, said today he believed the domestic satellite project -- AUSSAT -- would go ahead. In a statement issued in Canberra, Mr Duffy said he wanted to assure people living in remote areas that work to establish the communications satellite system was on target for the proposed 1985 launch by the space shuttle. The future of the satellite has been thrown into doubt recently partly through a campaign by the Australian Telecommunications Employees Association which is strongly opposed to the project. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Jun 83 BK]

MOKHTAR SAYS FRETILIN EXPLOITING E. TIMOR TALKS

BK060958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has charged here that the East Timorese independence movement Fretilin was exploiting "internal talks" now underway with the governor of the former Portuguese colony. Dr Mokhtar told reporters yesterday that there were "signs" the Fretilin, and "particularly those abroad," were taking advantage of "internal talks between ourselves" to claim Indonesian recognition of their status. Fretilin opposes Indonesia's annexation of East Timor in 1976. Lisbon representatives of the movement have insisted that a "ceasefire" had been "signed" between Fretilin guerrillas and Indonesia, for an eventual "withdrawal of Indonesian troops from East Timor" as a "first step towards a free choice" by the East Timorese. Dr. Mokhtar said the Fretilin guerrillas made it seem as if the talks were between the Indonesian Government and the Fretilin. This is "completely wrong." He reiterated Jakarta's stand on the reported "ceasefire," a term rejected by Indonesian officials, saying that internal talks were taking place between the governor of East Timor, Mario Carrascalao, and the remnants of the "insurgents" to try to bring them back to the "motherland's embrace." There are about 100 armed men still hiding in the mountains according to military sources, 2,000 people including families according to other Timorese sources here or 6,800 according to Timorese sources in Portugal.

SUHARTO CHAIRS CABINET MEETING ON ECONOMY ISSUES

BK061034 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] President Suharto this morning presided over a limited Cabinet meeting on economy, industry and finance at the Bina Graha building in Jakarta. The meeting, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, discussed financial, trade and industrial matters and the outcome of the recent IGGI [Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia] conference in The Hague. Following the meeting, Information Minister Harmoko said that during the meeting, President Suharto gave directives on the expansion of industrial capacity in the country, particularly that intended for export purposes. The president expressed the hope that 29 palm oil factories, which are under construction, can be completed soon to supplement the 10 factories completed earlier.

Touching on the preparations for the forthcoming Id Fitr festival, Minister Harmoko said that prices of basic commodities controlled by the Board of Logistics are stable. As of 30 June 1983, the Board of Logistics controlled the supply of more than 1.4 million tons of rice, more than 440,000 tons of sugar, 115,000 tons of flour, 48,000 tons of soybeans and 56,000 tons of corn. Minister Harmoko said that the supply of frozen beef and chicken is sufficient, while prices are stable. During this morning's meeting the president also instructed the minister of cooperative affairs to help promote primary cooperatives of civil servants. Meanwhile, Coordinating Minister for Economic, Finance, Industry and Development Control Ali Wardhana told newsmen that the IGGI donor countries welcomed and correctly evaluated Indonesian economic and monetary policies despite the implications of the current world economic recession. He said that steps taken by Indonesia considered correct by IGGI are the lowering of subsidies for fuel for domestic use, which could increase funds for national development; the rescheduling of big-scale projects; the devaluation of the rupiah to prevent a drop in foreign exchange reserves; and the policy governing the extension of credit and bank interest rates adopted on 1 June 1983. The 26th IGGI conference was viewed by the World Bank as an effort to support the continuity of Indonesia national development and not as a safety measure or an emergency step. The limited Cabinet meeting in Jakarta this morning was also attended by Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY QUESTIONS AUSTRALIAN STAND ON SRV

BK071219 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The disappointment over the lack of positive results from the Hanoi visit by the Australian foreign minister has begun to manifest itself in the Malaysian press. One commentator has even gone to the extreme to ask whether the ASEAN stand is not popular with the Australian Labor Party because the ASEAN governments are too reactionary as contrasted with the Hanoi government which, following leftist jargon, is more progressive.

It is easy to understand and perhaps even accept the premise of the Labor government policy on Vietnam, which is, that it is wrong to isolate Vietnam and that it is this isolation that has forced Vietnam to depend on the Soviet Union. But what is truly tragic in this reasoning is the utter lack of understanding as to why this isolation came about. Was this the fault of ASEAN or did Vietnam bring it upon its own head? Is it really very difficult for the Australian Labor Party to understand and accept the realities of Vietnam's aggression and military occupation of a weak neighbor? Again, is it not possible for them to leave the despicable Pol Pot alone and see the other real tragedy going on in occupied Kampuchea?

Surprisingly, many have even accepted Vietnam's excuse to militarily occupy Kampuchea, which was a threat from China in the north. Following the same line of argument, it would be possible to justify China's occupation of Vietnam because of the Russian threat from the north.

The Australian Government has now embarked on an attempt to reduce Vietnam's isolation by opposing any moves to stop UN aid from Vietnam and by initiating Vietnam-Australian cultural and ministerial exchanges. Assuming that these moves are successful, what guarantees are there that Vietnam will indeed pull out from Kampuchea? Surely, Canberra would have learned something from Nguyen Co Thach's assertion that Vietnam will remain in Kampuchea until hell freezes over.

But the tide is indeed changing and time is on the side of Kampuchean nationalism. The ASEAN perception is that domestic pressure and changes in Hanoi's leadership would be decisive in forcing Vietnam to reassess its position in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese forces are steadily losing their grip in Kampuchea and are in control of many areas only in daytime. The Vietnamese are not considered as liberators from Pol Pot, but are now regarded as the enemy of Kampuchean nationalism. Prince Sihanouk's coalition government forces have managed to absorb the Vietnamese attacks on them and are now steadily increasing the areas under their control.

The Vietnamese have also discovered that they could not trust the Heng Samrin forces, many of whom have begun to collaborate with Prince Sihanouk's forces. There are also many within the ruling Vietnamese Politburo who have been the futility of the current battles in Kampuchea and of being on the wrong side of the growing Kampuchean nationalism.

The attempts by Moscow to consolidate its presence in Laos and Kampuchea, independent from Vietnam, shows that the Soviet Union was becoming aware of Vietnam's problems and isolation in the two countries. It would thus be wiser for nations which are wavering in their support for the survival of an independent and free Kampuchea to think again on the principles on which nations are founded and the need to oppose those who seek to dominate and suppress others.

MARCOS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF U.S. PRESENCE

OW081221 Quezon City RPN Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] The use of military bases in the Philippines by American Armed Forces is for the mutual benefit and protection of the United States and the Philippines. This was stressed today by the president before a group of American congressmen who called on him at Malacanang. The president told the visitors that Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base are part of a deterrent system that the United States must maintain to prevent a third world war. The president emphasized that should the United States abandon its presence in the country, the Philippines would have no other recourse but to enter into some kind of modus vivendi with the Soviet Union.

Just before the meeting with the present, the American congressmen had a brief conference with Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo at (Patipawa). Romulo and his guests exchanged views on current international issues.

MARCOS APPROVES INCREASED 1984 BUDGET PROGRAM

HK010438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] President Marcos has approved for submission to the Batasang Pambansa the budget program for 1984, calling for total expenditures of 59.5 billion pesos. The proposed program is 2.5 billion pesos higher than the 57 billion pesos originally proposed. Details from correspondent (Bert Asuke):

[Begin (Asuke) recording]: It provides significant increases for social services, general government, and national defense. The biggest share of the budget will go to social services, including the ministries of health, education, culture and sport, human settlements, and social services and development, totalling over 11.5 billion pesos. National defense comes next, with an allotment of 8 billion pesos, followed by infrastructures and utilities with 7.2 billion pesos. The president announced to newsmen his approval of the proposed 1984 outlay, which will be submitted to the Batasang Pambansa following a meeting with some members of the Cabinet.

Budget Minister Manuel Alba, who recommended approval, said the 2.5-billion-peso increase is necessary because of the anticipation of an economic recovery, the devaluation of the peso, the implementation of capital projects, particularly those with foreign assistance, and basic requirements for salary adjustments in operating expenditures.

To finance the budget, the government is expected to generate 23 billion pesos in internal taxes, 15 billion pesos in customs duties and 8.5 billion pesos in nontax revenues such as social security payments and earnings of government corporations. About 9 billion pesos will be raised through borrowings.

The proposed outlay will be submitted to the Batasang Pambansa, which will hold its last session starting July 25. The appropriation will be on top of the session's agenda. [end recording]



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